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PARAMETRIC ANALYSES OF 1.5-KW METHANOL FUEL CELL POWER PLANT DESIGNS

Final Technical Report

19 May 1978

by A.P. Meyer J.A.S. Bett G. Vartanian R.A. Sederquist

Prepared for

U.S. Army Mobility Equipment
Research and Development Command
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#### SUMMARY

The objective of this program was to determine whether the low-temperature reforming process and a commercial technology fuel cell stack were a viable basis for the design of a 1.5-kW fuel cell power plant for Army field service. Two power plant concepts were evaluated: one fueled with a premixed methanol-water fuel and the second fueled with methanol only. The second concept incorporates a water-recovery system that condenses water from the power plant exhaust and supplies it to the fuel processor for the reforming reaction.

Preliminary system designs were prepared and preliminary power plant characteristics were defined. An artist's rendering of the premix power plant is shown in Figure 1. Nine key parameters selected from the Army's goal Purchase Description Requirement were used as the criteria against which to evaluate the power plants. These parameters and the characteristics of the premix power plant are presented below. The design satisfies all requirements but weight and volume. However, the power plant's fuel consumption is 40 percent better than required. A tradeoff can be effected between fuel consumption and power plant weight and volume. A preliminary estimate shows

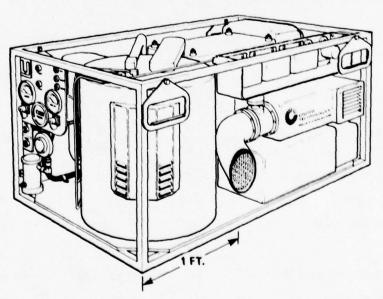


Figure 1. Preliminary 1.5-kW Methanol Fuel Cell Power Plant Design

that by increasing fuel consumption 14 percent for the dc power plant, the weight and volume goals can be satisfied. This design is considered a viable basis for power plant development and should be studied further.

The power plant with water recovery is 48 percent heavier and 16 percent greater in volume than the premix fuel power plant. Because of the increased weight and volume, decreased MTBF, higher development cost due to system complexity, and the problem of freeze protection in the water recovery system, this design is not recommended for additional study.

A major portion of the program was devoted to investigating the low-temperature reforming of methanol and the effect on the reaction of higher alcohols contained in the methanol. The results indicate that some higher alcohols, such as ethanol and isobutanol, can be permitted in the fuel if reforming temperature is raised. The temperature increase is within the low-temperature reforming regime. Additional work, however, is required to confirm that increasing the temperature has no adverse effect on catalyst life or activity over long operating periods. The effects on the fuel cell of reaction products of higher alcohols or unreacted higher alcohols that pass through to the cell stack must also be determined to verify the suitability of operating on low-purity methanols.

MODE IV POWER PLANT CHARACTERISTICS, DC SET: PREMIX FUEL

		REQUIREMENT	DESIGN
RATED OUTPUT	KW	1.5	1.5
WEIGHT	LB	150	175
VOLUME	FT <sup>3</sup>	6.0	7
FUEL CONSUMPTION	LB/KWHR	2.2	1.22
START TIME	MIN	15	15
OPERATING LIFE	HR	6000	6000
MTBF	HR	750	1500
TEMPERATURE RANGE	٥F	-65 to +125	-65 to +125
NO. OF STARTS		2000	2000

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#### PREFACE

This final technical report was prepared by the Power Systems Division of United Technologies Corporation and is submitted as part of the contractual requirements of U.S. Army Mobility Equipment Research and Development Command Contract DAAK70-77-C-0195.

The technical work presented in this final report was performed during the period between September 1977 and March 1978.

Messieurs R. N. Belt, W. G. Taschek, and S. S. Kurpit of the U. S. Army Mobility Equipment Research and Development Command provided valuable assistance in carrying out this work.

Messieurs A. P. Meyer, R. A. Sederquist, J. A. S. Bett, G. Vartanian, D. Szydlowski, and S. Karavolis of Power Systems Division participated in the program and the preparation of this report.

#### INTRODUCTION

The U. S. Army is engaged in fuel cell programs directed primarily at developing a family of Silent Lightweight Electric Energy Plants (SLEEP) with output ratings of 0.5 to 5.0 kW. Originally, only logistic fuels were considered under this program, but the changing availability in recent years of traditional petroleum-based fuels has prompted serious consideration of alternative fuels. In 1973, MERADCOM demonstrated a methanol-fueled 1.5-kW power plant based on a low-temperature steam reformer and a phosphoric-acid stack. The success of this work led to Contract DAAK 70-77-C-0195 to assess the potential of this power plant concept for development to Army field service requirements.

The assessment considered two power plant concepts, one fueled with a premix of methanol and water and a second fueled with methanol only. The latter incorporates a system for recovering water from the power plant exhaust for the reforming process. The potential of both concepts for field development was assessed by defining their characteristics in a conceptual design study and comparing those characteristics with nine key parameters selected from the Army's goal Purchase Description Requirement for a 1.5-kW fuel cell power plant.

The power plant design was based on the low-temperature reforming process and commercial fuel cell power plant technology for the cell stack and ancillaries wherever possible. Power conditioner characteristics were based on units developed for MERADCOM under previous contracts. This approach was chosen because it minimizes the development work the Army must sponsor and reduces the cost of bringing fuel cells into military ground power service: only the technology which is unique to Army requirements, i.e., a methanol reformer, need be developed by the Army alone.

S. S. Kurpit, U.S. Army, MERADCOM, IECEC Record (1975), "1.5- and 3-kW Indirect Methanol-Air Fuel Cell Power Plants."

The program was carried out in three major subtasks: 1.0, Data Base Review; 2.0, Data Base Confirmation Testing; and 3.0, Conceptual Definition of Power Plant Systems. Under Subtask 1.0, a technology base was established for the fuel cell stack, the control system, the power conditioners, and the fuel processor. Because the low-temperature reforming process data available had in greatest part been based on reagent-grade methanols, the second subtask, 2.0, was undertaken. This work defined the effects on the reforming process of higher alcohols and impurities in the feed stock. Higher alcohols and other impurities are found in many commercial sources of methanol. Higher alcohols do not reform as completely as methanol, so the effect of higher alcohol carry-over from the reformer into the fuel cell was investigated in laboratory tests. Using the data base established under these two subtasks, a conceptual design for a 1.5-kW premix-fuel power plant was defined and its characteristics were established in Subtask 3.0. Under Subtask 3.0, the design and characteristics of the power plant with water recovery were also defined.

#### INVESTIGATION AND DISCUSSION

#### SUBTASK 1.0, DATA BASE REVIEW

### A. Low-Temperature Reformer Technology

Several variable parameters of catalyst behavior have to be defined for use in the fuel processor design calculations. First, an expression is required for the rate of conversion of methanol over the range of operating temperatures and feed compositions. Since it is common in practice for the activity of a catalyst to decrease with time due to the cumulative effects of a variety of chemical and physical phenomena, a rate of degradation must be estimated in order that the reactor can be designed to meet rated power requirements at the end of its projected lifetime. Two treatments of this problem are possible. The cumulative rate of decay in activity can be measured at close to operating conditions and the end-of-life activity estimated by extrapolation. Alternatively, the contribution of individual phenomena to the overall decrease in activity can be evaluated separately and factored into the basic expression for initial catalyst activity to generate an end-of-life value. The more flexible second approach has been employed in this study.

The degradation phenomena evaluated included the following: the decrease in activity due to thermal sintering and loss of surface area of the catalyst, the degradation of the catalyst due to carbon formation at low steam to carbon ratios in the feed gas, and the decrease in activity due to sulfur and chlorine impurities in the feed. These effects were determined in experiments using high-purity, reagent-grade methanol. The effects of higher alcohols as impurities in the methanol were also evaluated in order to permit consideration of commercial alcohols as reactor feed.

Design calculations for the fuel processor employed reactor conversion computations that included heat- and mass-transfer considerations within the catalyst bed and an expression for the intrinsic activity of the catalyst for steam reforming methanol. Although the true functional dependence of the rate on

steam and methanol pressures was obviously complex, as will be seen in the data presentation, a simple treatment, pseudo-first-order in methanol, was deemed adequate for reactor design since a similar treatment had given satisfactory results for low-temperature reforming of hydrocarbon feeds.

Not included in program plans was an optimization of catalyst activity. The decision was made, considering limitations of time, to use available data to select the best commercial catalyst for evaluation, rather than to screen the performance of a number of catalysts. No systematic study of catalyst activity for methanol steam reforming has been reported other than that of Leesona Moos Laboratories, <sup>1</sup> in which a variety of cobalt, iron, nickel, and coppercontaining catalysts was examined and a copper zinc-oxide catalyst from Girdler Catalyst Company was selected as optimum. A number of studies of related copper zinc oxide catalysts confirm this activity, <sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup> and therefore we selected for evaluation a similar copper zinc-oxide catalyst recommended by the United Catalyst Corporation (formerly Girdler).

Some data had been previously reported for the activity of similar copper zinc-oxide catalysts in methanol steam reforming. The data were collated in Figure 2, where in each case a simple pseudo-first-order treatment was applied for comparison. Considering the spread in time between studies, which will introduce variation in catalyst formulation, and variation in source of methanol, the first-order rate constants were in reasonable agreement. In each of the reports, some consideration was made of catalyst degradation, but this was generally an evaluation of the cumulative effect of a specific methanol feed and reactor condition. In this work, therefore, we chose to determine a baseline activity for the catalyst T2130, manufactured by United Catalysts, Inc., operating on a laboratory reagent-grade methanol and to subsequently estimate the effects of individual modes of deactivation.

N.I. Palmer, Leesona Moos Laboratories, Project 7255, SR-65-7255, August 4, 1965.

F. L. Kester, A. J. Konopka, and E. Camara, Institute of Gas Technology, USEPA, Office of the Air and Water Programs, Contract 68-03-2057, November 1975.

<sup>3.</sup> Army Mobility Equipment R&D Center, Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Private communication.

<sup>4.</sup> UTC commercial program data.

### B. Fuel Cell Technology

The design of the power plant's fuel cell stack is based on the cells that PSD is developing for commercial application in the 1980's. This work is being sponsored by the DOE, EPRI, and PSD for both large megawatt-scale electric utility power plants and on-site power plants with outputs in the range of 40 to 250 kW.

Figure 3 shows the cell performance curves used for this study. An initial performance line, a 6000-hour performance line without a 2000-start degradation allowance, and a 6000-hour performance line with a degradation allowance for 2000 starts are shown. The first two lines are based on tests of subscale cells (2  $\times$  2 in.) of the commercial configuration under development for 1980's application. The test data is shown in Figure 4 with the baseline used for development of the curves in Figure 3. The baseline data is for cell operation at 375°F and 200 amperes per square foot. For this design, operating temperature was reduced to 350°F to reduce the loss of acid into the cathode airstream. The maximum design current density is less than 150 ASF,

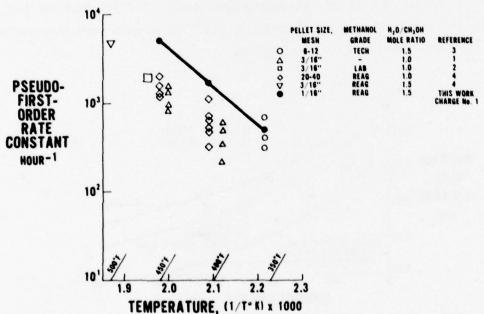


Figure 2. Pseudo-First-Order Rate Constant for Methanol Steam Reforming on Copper Zinc-Oxide Catalysts

well under commercial power plant design and experience levels. The conversion of the baseline data to the power plant design performance was carried out using an analytical method verified by test experience. The third line includes a degradation allowance for 2000 starts because the Army's weight, volume, and start-time requirements preclude the use of the protective systems used in commercial power plants to circumvent these losses.

The added degradation is an estimate calculated from PSD's semi-empirical correlation of startup and shutdown conditions, i.e., temperature and operating potential, and their effects on performance. To be conservative, we doubled the calculated value and then subtracted it from the upper 6000-hour performance curve to define the lower line. PSD recommends that verification of startup and shutdown losses over thousands of starts be included in a future program if development of this power plant is pursued.

The electrochemical portion of the cell consists of an anode, cathode, and matrix. The anode and cathode are fabricated of carbon fiber paper with submilligram catalyst loadings. The matrix consists of an inorganic particulate layer filled with phosphoric acid. In most of PSD's commercial power plants, the cells are maintained at an average temperature of 375°F, but for the Army application the temperature was lowered to 350°F to reduce acid loss caused by the high air flows required for cell cooling.

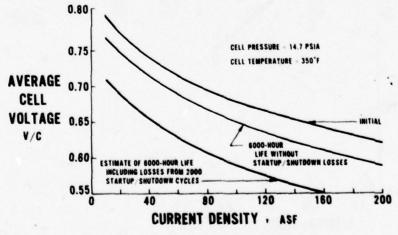


Figure 3. Cell Performance

### C. Power Conditioner Technology

INVERTER. The inverter characteristics used in the conceptual design of the Mode III set are based on an inverter developed by Delta Electronic Control Corporation of Irvine, California. The data used in this design study is contained in a report by Dietrich J. Roesler (U. S. Army Mobility Equipment Research and Development Command, Fort Belvoir, Virginia) and Larry R. Suelzle (Delta Electronic Control Corporation, Irvine, California), and is summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1. DESIGN STUDY SUMMARY

Power	1.5 kW
Efficiency	81 to 86%
Voltage (input)	36 to 60 Vdc
Weight	54 lb
Volume	1517 in <sup>3</sup>
Tare Power	60 watts (logic and blower)

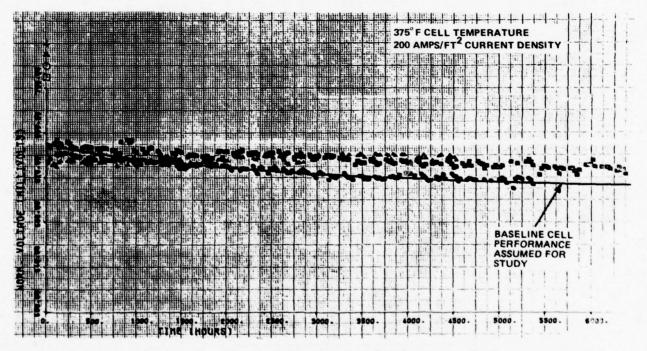


Figure 4. Three Cells Meeting Performance Goal

DC VOLTAGE REGULATOR. The PC14 dc voltage regulator was selected for the power conditioner in the Mode IV set conceptual design. This dc regulator was developed by Engineered Magnetics, Inc., of Hawthorne, California and was incorporated into the four PC14 1.5-kW power plants supplied to USAMERADCOM under Contract DAAK02-70-C-0518. Although there have been advances in integrated circuit and transistor technologies, since this design was established, they are judged to have no significant impact on the power plant's primary characteristics. A comparison of the purchase description requirements with demonstrated PC14 voltage regulator performance in Table 2 shows that the regulator meets or exceeds all requirements except the output voltage adjustment range. Modification to achieve compliance with the Purchase Description in this area will not significantly affect the regulator or power plant characteristics. The primary characteristics of the voltage regulator are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 2. VOLTAGE REGULATOR PERFORMANCE

	Purchase Description Requirements	PC14 Voltage Regulator Performance
Power	1.5 kW	1.5 kW
Voltage Adjustment	23 to 35 volts	26 to 34 volts
Voltage Regulation	3% of 28 volts	2.4% of 28 volts
Steady-State Stability	2% of rated voltage @ all constant loads	2% of rated voltage @ all constant loads
Voltage Ripple	5.5% peak to peak	1.1% peak to peak
Voltage Drift	5% of rated value	5% of rated value
Transient Voltage Performance	30% dip from no load to rated load, 40% rise from rated load to no load	30% dip from no load to rated load, 40% rise from rated load to no load

TABLE 3. VOLTAGE REGULATOR PRIMARY CHARACTERISTICS

91%
14 lb
660 in <sup>3</sup>

#### SUBTASK 2.0, DATA BASE CONFIRMATION TESTING

### A. Low-Temperature Reformer Investigation

EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM OBJECTIVE. The experimental program objective was to provide a data base for design of the methanol steam-reforming reactor. The first task was to obtain data necessary to design the reactor for operation with reagent-grade methanol. Catalyst activities were determined for operation of the power plant at rated power and for changes in performance expected from operation at off-rated conditions of temperature, pressure, and feed composition. These data defined the baseline catalyst activity. The second task was to measure the effect on steam-reforming activity of impurities expected to be present in commercial grades of methanol. Performance penalties resulting from various levels of contamination could then be estimated and factored into the baseline activity so that the reactor could be designed to achieve rated power with the end-of-life catalyst activity.

EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS. The experimental details of the program to provide a data base for design of the methanol steam-reforming reactor are given in the following paragraphs on apparatus, catalyst, methanol, and experimental procedure.

Apparatus. Catalyst activity and the effects of operating parameter variation were determined in a packed-bed flow reactor. Diagrams of the reactor and test stand appear in Figures 5 and 6. The premixed reactant was pumped into an electrically heated boiler by a Milton Roy variable-speed reciprocating pump. The boiler, a tube 0.75 inch in diameter, 24 inches long, and filled with 1/8-inch stainless steel shot, vaporized the reactants into the reactor. The reactor was a tube 0.75 inches in diameter (0.65 inch i.d.) and 24 inches long, heated by five separately controlled resistance heaters. Provision was made for reading the temperatures by thermocouples placed in the axis of the tube and at the exterior wall. Temperature differences between the two positions were never more than 5°F. The catalyst was loaded in three sections of

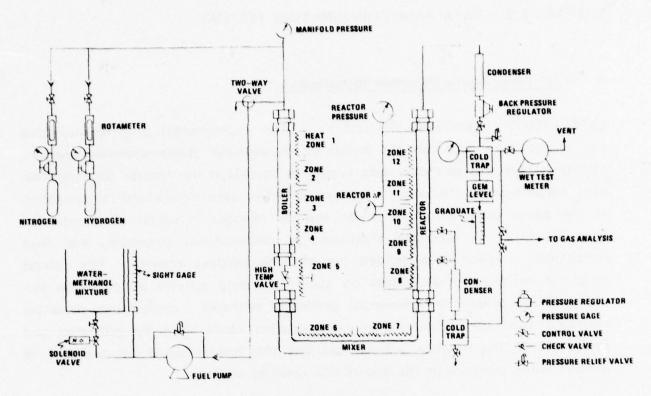


Figure 5. Methanol Steam Reforming Rig

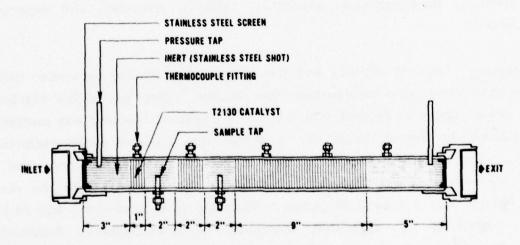


Figure 6. Methanol Steam Reforming Reactor

1 inch, 2 inches, and 9 inches, separated by stainless steel shot. At first, analyses of reaction products were taken at the reactor exit and between the three catalyst sections to give conversions simultaneously at two space velocities, but early experiments showed that it was not possible to withdraw samples from taps without disrupting the reactant flow. Consequently, only the exit sample tap was used in the experiments reported here. Experiments with 99 and 25 g of catalyst in the reactor gave the same intrinsic activity for the catalyst, indicating that no significant blank activity resulted from inclusion of the stainless steel shot.

The effluent gas from the reactor passed through a pressure-regulating valve, enabling the system to be operated above atmospheric pressure when desired; then the gas entered a condenser tube and liquid condensate trap operated at 40°F. The rate of gas evolution was measured with a wet test meter on the effluent from the liquid condensate trap. Some methanol vapor passed through this trap, but by the inclusion of an additional condensing coil in an ice-bath, the amount of methanol vapor was shown to be insufficient to affect the wet test meter reading. The dry gas flow could be diverted for analysis by gas chromatography. Both CO and CO2 were determined by non dispersive infrared detector. Hydrocarbon gases could be determined by flame ionization detector, but they were always insignificant in quantity. Leaks in the reactor system would admit N2, but this was shown to be absent by thermal conductivity detector. The volumetric flow rate of  $CO_2$ , and (by difference) H<sub>2</sub> were therefore calculated from the total dry gas flow rate. The conversion of methanol was calculated from the rate of hydrogen evolution, based on stoichiometric conversion to carbon dioxide:

$$CH_3OH + H_2O \rightarrow CO_2 + 3 H_2$$
 (1)

Since the ratio of CO to  $CO_2$  produced was always less than 0.02, this did not introduce significant error. The conversion could also be calculated independently from the quantity of water condensate from the reactor. As shown in Figure 7, the two methods were in good agreement.

In addition to the liquid reactant pump, provision was made for dry hydrogen and nitrogen flow through the reactor, used in reduction procedures. There was also an independent supply of pure water vapor to the reactor, although this was not used in this present experimental sequence.

The reactor was assembled in a test-stand facility with provision for some automated operation. Temperatures and pressures in critical sections of the apparatus were monitored and would initiate automatic shutdown of the reactor and flush it with nitrogen if preset parameter limits were exceeded.

Pretest and post-test characterizations of the catalyst were performed by the analytical services group of the Power Systems Division.

The experimental apparatus operated without serious difficulty. In experiments where the reactant mixture was being changed, care had to be exercised that the liquid feed lines were thoroughly degassed to keep vapor lock from stopping the pumps.

<u>Catalyst</u>. Chemical characterization of catalyst T2130, United Catalysts, Inc., is given in Table 4. Two catalyst particle sizes were used in the experimental program, 1/16-inch granules and 1/8-inch pellets. The granules, obtained from the manufacturer, were taken from the dried filter cake of catalyzer precipitate, before it had been pelletized in the manufacturing process. This material was pelletized by the manufacturer to produce the 1/8-inch pellets.

Before each experiment, the catalyst was reduced in flowing hydrogen by following a schedule in which hydrogen was gradually increased in concentration from 1% in helium to 100% over a 4-hour period, at 400°F.

TABLE 4. T2130 CATALYST SPECIFICATION

Chemical Composition	Percent by Weight
CuO	33 ( <u>+</u> 3)
ZnO	65 ( <u>+</u> 3)
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0 to 2
Na	Approximately 0.1
Chloride	Less than 100 ppm
Physical Characteristics  Bulk Density	80 ( <u>+</u> 5) lb/ft <sup>3</sup>
Crush Strength (Side)	15 lb

Methanol. Fisher reagent-grade methanol was used in all but one experiment. Manufacturer's purity specifications are shown with additional analyses for ethanol, sulfur, and chlorine in Table 5. Chlorine consistently appeared in

TABLE S. METHANOL ANALYSIS

(Fisher Certified ACS)

Chloride	0.5 ppm
ANALYSIS FOR THIS STUDY	Less than 0.05 ppm
Alkalinity (as NH <sub>3</sub> )	3 ppm
Acidity (as HCOOH)	0.002%
Acetone, Aldehydes	About 0.001% Acetone
Residue After Evaporation	(5 ppm)
MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATION	

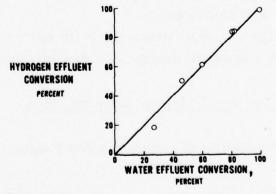


Figure 7. Methanol Conversion Calculated from Water and from Hydrogen Reactor Effluent

this and analyses of other reagent grade methanols, in the 0.5 to 1.0 ppmw range. Manufacturers cleaimed that methanol left their production process with chlorine content at less than the detection limit and hence that the chlorine observed in our samples must have entered during subsequent handling.

In one experiment, a less pure grade of methanol, Fisher "Purified," was used. It was described as 99%, and was shown by gas chromatography to contain about 100 ppmw ethanol, along with other unidentified impurities.

<u>Experimental Procedure</u>. The testing sequence is defined, below, with a list of the objectives of each test. Unless otherwise stated, the standard reactant feed was a mixture of water and methanol in the ratio of 1.5 to 1.

### Catalyst Charge No. 1: 1/16-Inch Granules, 99 g.

Determine intrinsic activity of catalyst as a function of time at  $400^{\circ}\text{F}$ . Monitor conversion at setpoint for 500 hours.

Determine effect of total pressure on catalyst activity.

Determine effect of variation in steam/methanol ratio on catalyst activity.

## Catalyst Charge No. 2: 1/8-Inch Pellets, 99 g

Determine effect of particle size on catalyst activity

# Catalyst Charge No. 3: 1/8-Inch Granules, 99 g.

Determine effect of ethanol and isobutanol impurity on methanol steam reforming activity.

Determine effect of high temperature (to 600°F) on catalyst activity. Measure deactivation due to catalyst sintering.

# Catalyst Charge No. 4: 1/16-Inch Granules, 25 g.

Check reproducibility of intrinsic activity data.

### Catalyst Charge No. 5: 1/8-Inch Pellets, 25 g.

Check reproducibility of pellet activity data.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS. The experimental results of the program are reported in the following paragaphs on catalyst activity and stability, reactor operating parameters, and variations in catalyst and product properties.

Intrinsic Activity of T2130 Catalyst. For each experiment, the conversion of methanol was plotted as a function of the theoretical hydrogen space velocity, THSV. The THSV was calculated assuming reaction to occur as in Equation (1) above. A typical plot is illustrated in Figure 8. The data was analyzed assuming a pseudo-first-order dependence of rate on methanol pressure. Since the data was taken at appreciable conversions, an integrated form of the rate law, including volume expansion due to conversion, was employed, based on the stoichiometric conversion to carbon dioxide as in Equation (1).

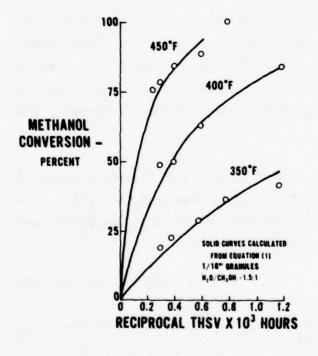


Figure 8. Steam Reforming Methanol: Conversion versus Space Velocity for T2130 Charge No. 1

A value for k, the pseudo-first-order rate constant, was obtained by a visual best fit to the data points using the expression:

$$\frac{W}{F_0} = \frac{1}{kp_0} \left[ (1 + \varepsilon) \ln \frac{1}{1-\alpha} + \varepsilon \alpha \right]$$

where: W = catalyst weight, grams

F = initial methanol flow rate, moles/sec

p = initial methanol pressure, atmospheres

α = fractional conversion of methanol

 $\epsilon$  = expansion factor (0.8 for H<sub>2</sub>O/CH<sub>3</sub>OH = 1.5)

The rate constants so obtained were plotted in an Arrhenius plot, as a function of reciprocal temperature, in Figure 9. Data from three separate charges of catalyst are shown. Values for k from charges 3 and 4 are in good agreement, but the rate constants from charge 1 are significantly less. This difference in activity is demonstrated for the conversion data in Figure 10.

The lower activity of the first charge was thought to be due to deactivation by residual poisons, probably sulfur, flushed from the system in the initial start-up of the reactor. The reproducibility in the activity measurement evident in the agreement between charges 3 and 4 was further demonstrated by the agreement in activity values for 1/8-inch pellet catalyst between charges 2 and 5, discussed later.

The curve defined by charges 3 and 4 in Figure 9 was therefore taken to represent the intrinsic activity for steam reforming methanol on T2130. The activation energy for the reaction, calculated from the slope of the curve, was 27.03 kcal/g mole, and the first-order rate constant was:

$$k = 7.2 \times 10^7 \text{ exp} \left(\frac{-27,030}{\text{RT} \text{ o} \text{K}}\right)$$
 g moles/g cat sec atm

This was the baseline activity of the catalyst on reagent-grade methanol.

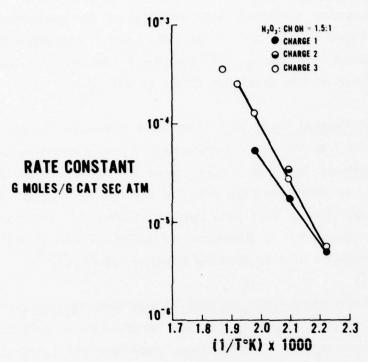


Figure 9. Arrhenius Plot for Steam Reforming Methanol

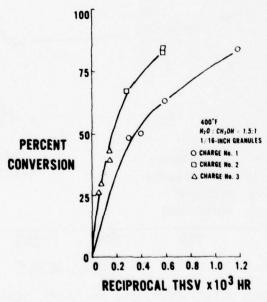


Figure 10. Activity of T2130 for Methanol Reforming

Stability of Catalyst Activity. The long-term endurance of catalyst activity, using reagent-grade methanol, was established by operating the catalyst at 400°F and a THSV of 852 hr<sup>-1</sup>, for 500 hours. The data of Figure 11 show that, after about 100 hours, no significant decrease in activity occurred, within the scatter of the data, for a further 400 hours.

Effect of Total Reactor Pressure. The total pressure in the reactor was increased from 14.7 to 50 psia by throttling a valve downstream of the reactor, at constant reactant flow rate. The conversion of methanol, determined at the two pressures, is shown in Figure 12, which also shows that after operation at 50 psia, the activity at 14.7 psia had not changed. The conversion and the rate constant decreased as pressure increased (Table 6) by an amount that yielded a dependence of rate on total pressure of  $(P_{\uparrow})^{-0.3}$ .

Effect of Steam/Methanol Ratio on Rate of Methanol Reforming. The effect of a change in the ratio of water to methanol on the rate of methanol steam reforming was demonstrated by experiments, reported in Figure 13. At constant

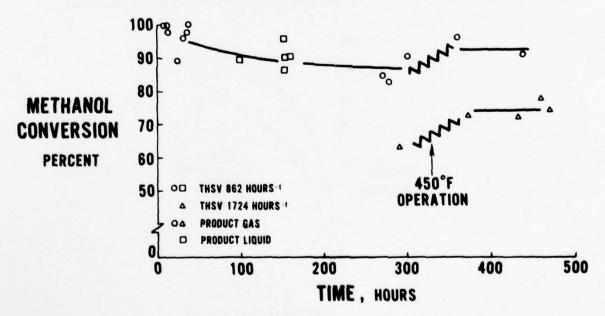


Figure 11. Methanol Steam Reforming on T2130, 500-Hour Endurance

TABLE 6. EFFECT OF TOTAL REACTOR PRESSURE ON REACTION RATE

(Conditions: $400^{\circ}F$ , $H_2O:CH_3OH = 1.5:1$ )		
Reactor Pressure, psia	Rate Constant, moles/g cat sec atm	Initial Rate, moles/g cat hr
14.7	1.65 X 10 <sup>-5</sup>	2.38 X 10 <sup>-2</sup>
50	3.48 X 10 <sup>-6</sup>	1.7 X 10 <sup>-2</sup>

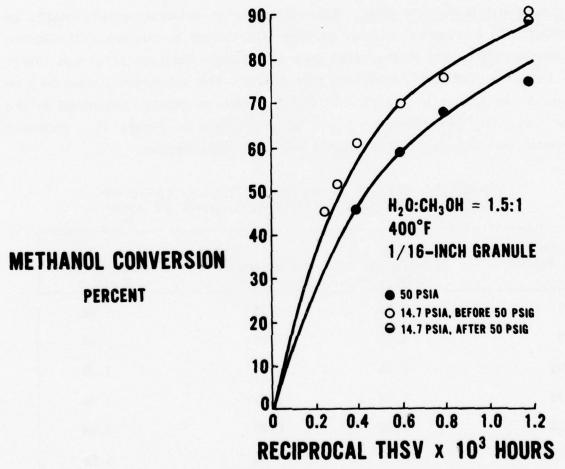


Figure 12. Steam Reforming Methanol: Effect of Total Pressure

temperature, 400°F, and constant liquid feed rate, the  $\rm H_2O/CH_3OH$  mole ratio was varied from 1.5 to 0.7. The conversions measured for the lower ratios of feed composition were less, but the rates of methanol conversion increased slightly as the ratio decreased (Table 7). The time at a given fuel ratio was not always sufficient for the conversion to reach a steady value, but the experimental observations were thought to be sufficient to define behavior expected from brief excursions of feed composition. No increase in the pressure drop,  $\Delta P$ , across the catalyst bed was observed in up to 25 hours of operation at low fuel  $\rm H_2O/CH_3OH$  mole ratios. Also, no change in the benchmark activity (400°F, 1724 hr  $^{-1}$  THSV,  $\rm H_2O/CH_3OH$  = 1.5) was measured after 200 hours of operation with feeds at lower  $\rm H_2O/CH_3OH$  ratios.

Effect of Catalyst Particle Size. Some decrease in catalyst activity might be expected with increasing catalyst particle size caused by the onset of reactant diffusional restrictions in the pellet pore structure. Catalyst T2130 was therefore tested as 1/8-inch pellets for this effect. The conversions measured on charge 3 are shown in Figure 14, and the rate constants, calculated in the usual way, for two charges, 3 and 5, are shown in Figure 15. Excellent agreement was obtained in the results from different charges.

TABLE 7. EFFECT OF WATER-METHANOL RATIO ON RATE OF METHANOL STEAM REFORMING AT 400°F

H <sub>2</sub> O:CH <sub>3</sub> OH Mole Ratio	F/W moles/g cat hr X 10 <sup>2</sup>	Conversion	Initial Rate, moles/g cat hr X 10 <sup>2</sup>
1.5	1.84	0.75	1.38
1.0	2.12	0.66	1.40
0.95	2.15	0.65	1.40
0.90	2.18	0.67	1.46
0.80	2.26	0.70	1.58
0.70	2.33	0.67	1.56

Rate =  $\alpha$  F/W, 2 ml/min liquid feed, 16.4 g catalyst

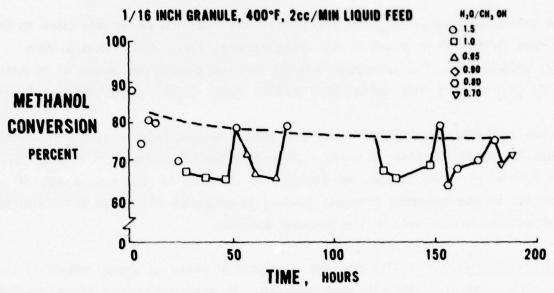


Figure 13. Steam Reforming Methanol: Effect of H<sub>2</sub>O/CH<sub>3</sub>OH Ratio

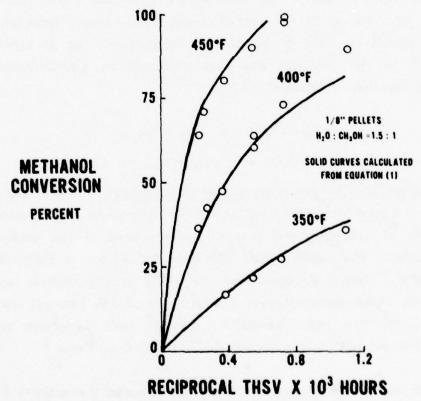


Figure 14. Steam Reforming Methanol: Conversion versus Space Velocity

The activation energy,  $E_{a'}$  for reaction on the 1/8-inch pellet was close to that for the 1/16-inch granule at low temperature, i.e., 27.03 kcal/g mole. At high temperature, the activation energy for the pellets decreased to 19 kcal/g mole, approaching the value 13.5 kcal/g mole,  $E_{a}/2$ , predicted by theory.

At low temperature, both granules and pellets should exhibit the same absolute value for their intrinsic activity. The difference observed in Figure 15, in the low-temperature range, is thought to be due to the compaction of the granules in the pelleting process, leading to occlusion of copper metal and loss of effective surface area in the pelleted material.

Product Distribution. The dry gas products of methanol steam reforming were CO,  $CO_2$ , and  $H_2$ . No  $CH_4$  was detected. In each experiment these products appeared to be in shift equilibrium with  $H_2O$ . This is demonstrated in Figure 16 for an experiment in which the ratio  $H_2O/CH_3OH$  was 0.2. The reactant space velocity was varied to achieve different conversions, both above and below the stoichiometric point of 20 percent conversion. At all conversions, the CO content in the dry gas was that predicted by equilibration of the products in the reaction of equation (3):

$$CH_3OH + H_2O \rightarrow CO_2 + 3H_2 \tag{2}$$

$$CO + H_2O \Rightarrow CO_2 + H_2 \tag{3}$$

Deactivation Caused by Thermal Sintering of the Catalyst. There was concern that operation at temperatures as high as 600°F might cause deactivation of the catalyst because of sintering and loss of surface area of the catalyst. To evaluate this effect, the catalyst was operated for 50 hours each at 450°F, 550°F, and 600°F. Because conversion was 100% at the highest achievable space velocity at these temperatures, the activity of the catalyst was determined at the benchmark point of 400°F, between each excursion to higher temperature. The results of this experiment are listed in Table 8.

The initial excursion of 450°F appeared to have increased the activity of the catalyst. It was possible that the catalyst may have been incompletely regenerated

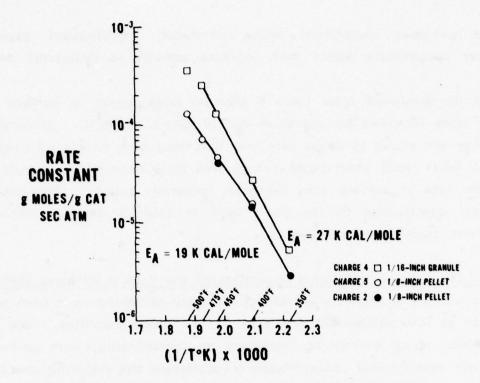


Figure 15. Arrhenius Plot for Steam Reforming Methanol

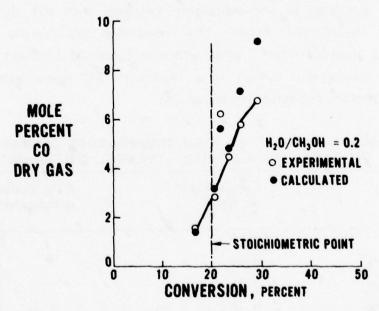


Figure 16. Equilibration of Products of Methanol Steam Reforming at 400°F

after a previous experiment with isobutanol. Subsequent experiments at higher temperature would then increase activity as isobutanol desorbed.

It could be concluded from Table 8 that no large losses in surface area of catalyst were incurred by operation for 50 hours at 600°C. Since sintering phenomena are known to follow rate laws that have high orders with respect to time, 5 a very rapid short-term surface area loss, followed by a much slower long-term rate of surface area decrease, generally occurs. The absence of significant deactivation in the short term in Table 8 therefore implies that longer-term deactivation was slow.

Effect of Ethanol and Isobutanol Impurities on the Rate of Methanol Reforming. Previous studies of impurity effects on methanol reforming have been performed either at low contaminant levels or at low space velocities. The present experiments, using ethanol or isobutanol as contaminants, were performed at high space velocity and concentration to accelerate the resulting deactivation. A catalyst charge of 1/16-inch granules of T2130 was "lined out" on reagent-grade methanol for 90 hours at  $400^{\circ}\text{F}$  and  $1724 \text{ hr}^{-1}$  THSV (Figure 17). The feed was then switched to one containing methanol with 400 ppmw ethanol but with the same  $H_2O/CH_3OH$  ratio. The conversion fell rapidly from 85 to 46 percent in less than 20 hours, after which it remained constant for more than 80 hours. A subsequent switch to a feed with 800 ppmw ethanol produced only a slight further decrease in conversion.

TABLE 8. EFFECT OF HIGH-TEMPERATURE OPERATION ON CATALYST ACTIVITY (THERMAL SINTERING)

Treatment	Conversion* at 400°F	Rate Constant at 400°F g moles/g cat sec atm X 10°5
400°F, initial	0.70	2.02
450°F, 60 Hours	0.78	2.6
550°F, 50 Hours	0.85	3.5
600°F, 60 Hours	0.78	2.6

\*Conversion and rate constant determined at  $400^{\circ}$ F, 724 hr<sup>-1</sup> THSV, following operation at temperature in first column.

<sup>5.</sup> J.A.S. Bett, K. Kinoshita, and P. Stonehart, J. Catal., 35, 307 (1974).

Upon reversion to reagent-grade methanol, the conversion rapidly recovered its initial value. A feed containing 100 ppmw ethanol gave similar deactivation behavior, but achieved a steady-state activity intermediate between methanol containing 400 ppm ethanol and reagent-grade methanol.

In Figure 18, a similar response of the catalyst to isobutanol impurity is shown. The catalyst rapidly approaches a reduced steady-state value for activity that is close to the minimum value observed for poisoning with ethanol, but for isobutanol the minimum value is achieved at lower impurity concentration. From this data, relative rates, normalized to the catalyst activity with reagent-grade methanol, were calculated using the pseudo-first-order procedure. These were plotted versus impurity level in Figure 19.

Increasing temperature increased the rate of steam reforming for methanol contaminated with 200 ppm ethanol, as shown in Figure 20. The apparent activation energy was close to that measured for reagent-grade methanol.

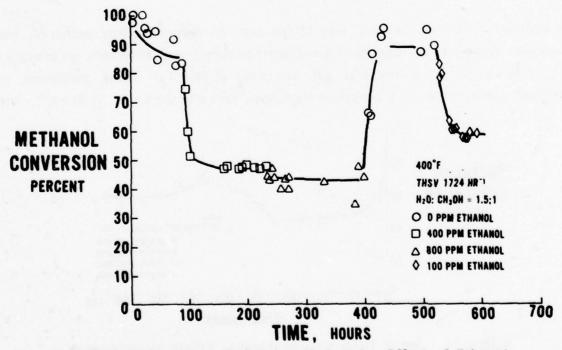


Figure 17. Steam Reforming Methanol: Effect of Ethanol

The trapping efficiency of the downstream condensers was not sufficient to determine the conversion of ethanol or isobutanol in these experiments. Chromatographic analysis of the effluent liquid confirmed that unreacted ethanol and isobutanol were present, but the conversion could not be estimated.

Steam Reforming "Technical" Grade Methanol. All the preceding experiments used reagent-grade methanol as reactant. Most previous studies in the literature, particularly those using a less pure, technical-grade methanol, have reported slow deactivation of copper zinc-oxide catalysts, continuing over hundreds of hours. In contrast, our experiments with ethanol and isobutanol impurity suggested that, at very high space velocity or impurity concentration, the copper catalyst deactivated rapidly to a steady-state value associated with equilibrium coverage of impurity. To confirm this observation, and to determine the effect of other impurities present in less pure methanol, a catalyst charge was run at very high space velocity, on "purified," technical-grade methanol. This fuel was analyzed and found to contain about 100 ppmw ethanol, among the other unidentified impurities.

The catalyst, 1/8-inch pellets, was "lined out" on reagent-grade methanol, the conversion falling to a value consistent with previous measurements of activity, i.e.,  $1.56 \times 10^{-5}$  g moles/g cat sec atm at  $400^{\circ}$ F. After switching to "purified" methanol at a theoretical hydrogen space velocity of 7500 hr<sup>-1</sup>, the

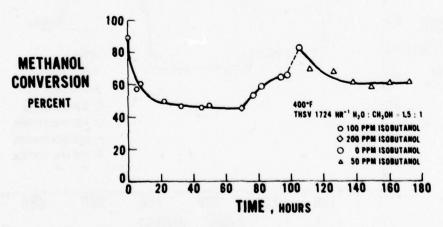


Figure 18. Steam Reforming Methanol: Effect of Isobutanol

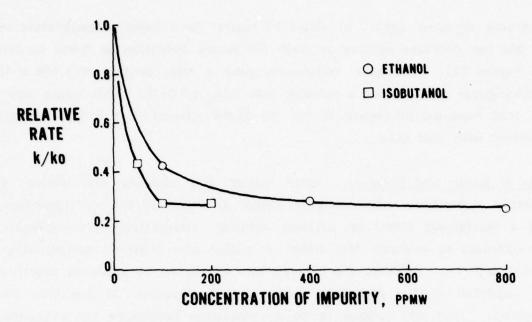


Figure 19. Effect of Higher Alcohols on Rate for Methanol Reforming at 400°F

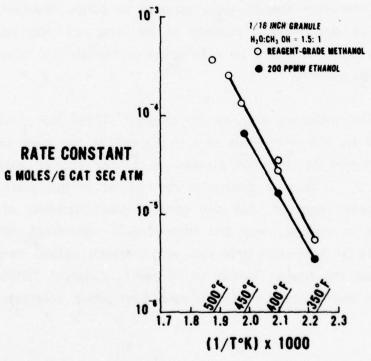


Figure 20. Effect of Ethanol on Rate for Steam Reforming Methanol

conversion dropped again, in about 50 hours, to a lower, steady-state value that did not decrease further in over 200 hours operation at these conditions (see Figure 21). The lower conversion gave a rate constant of  $1.086 \times 10^{-5}$  g moles/g cat sec atm for a relative rate k/k<sub>0</sub> of 0.70. This value was less than that reported in Figure 20 for 100 ppmw ethanol, but it was reasonably consistent with that data.

Effect of Sulfur and Chlorine. Both sulfur and chlorine are known, from industrial experience with catalysts similar to T2130 in the shift reaction, to have a deleterious effect on catalyst activity. Nevertheless, no experiments were planned to evaluate the effect of sulfur and chlorine contamination on catalyst activity. Instead, the problem was addressed by applying deactivation data reported in the literature for the shift reaction, to methanol steam-reforming. This was judged to be a reasonable procedure for estimation of these effects, since sulfur acts to obscure active copper surface adsorption, and chlorine acts to accelerate catalyst sintering and loss of surface area. Both phenomena therefore should apply equally to either reaction. Figure 22 is a compilation of data from a number of sources, showing deactivation of copper-containing shift catalysts as a function of cumulative loading of sulfur and chlorine on the catalyst.

DISCUSSION. The intrinsic activity of catalyst T2130 for steam reforming methanol, defined by the Arrhenius plot in Figure 9, has been compared with the values determined in previous studies of similar copper zinc-oxide catalysts, in Figure 2. The rate constants determined in this work are greater than any previously reported, but the general reproducibility of the present data from charge to charge, and the theoretically consistent differences between the activity of 1/16-inch granules and 1/8-inch pellets demonstrated in Figure 15, indicate the higher values to be real. Catalyst T2130 must therefore represent an improvement in formulation over other catalysts represented in Figure 2.

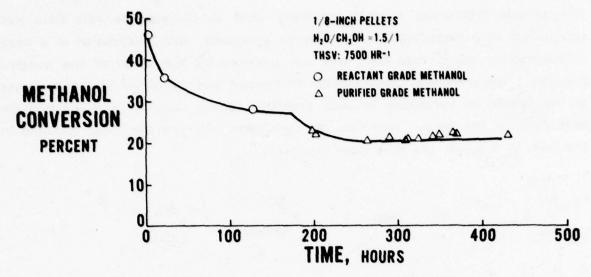


Figure 21. Steam Reforming "Purified-Grade" Methanol

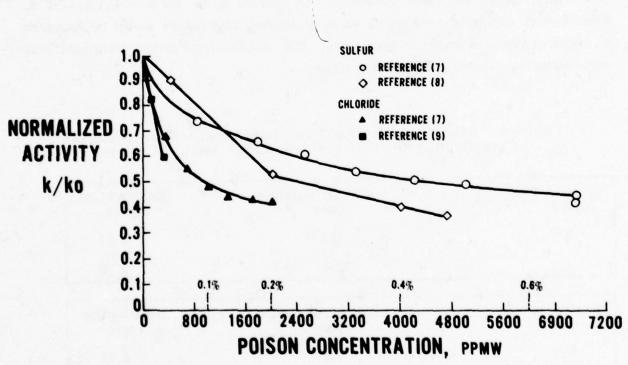


Figure 22. Effect of Sulfur and Chlorine Poisoning on Activity of Low-Temperature Shift Catalysts

The pseudo-first-order kinetic treatment used to analyze the rate data was recognized as a simplification. A complex treatment, with elucidation of a more fundamentally sound rate law, was not justified by the scope of the present program. Nevertheless, some kinetic information was contained in the response of the system to variations in total pressure, space velocity, and  $H_2O/CH_3OH$  mole ratio of the feed. However, no consistent interpretation was possible in the form of a power law rate equation, i.e.,

$$rate = k \qquad P^{\text{m}} \qquad \qquad P^{\text{n}} \\ \text{methanol} \qquad \qquad H_2O$$

Using computation techniques, a best fit to the conversion versus space velocity curves and the  $(P_t)^{-0.3}$  dependence of pressure was obtained with values for m = 1.5 and n = -1.8. But the dependence of rate on  $H_2O/CH_3OH$  mole ratio, given in Table 7, would only permit a fit to m = 0, n = -0.3. Experiments designed specifically to elicit kinetic information would be required to resolve this anomaly. Meanwhile, the pseudo-first-order treatment was considered satisfactory for reactor design.

TABLE 9. DEACTIVATION FACTORS FOR SULFUR AND CHLORINE AFTER OPERATION FOR 8000 HOURS AT THSV OF 580 HR

Sulfur in Fuel ppmw	Sulfur in Catalyst ppmw	Deactivation Factor	
0.1	123	0.93	
1.0	1230	0.70	

Chlorine In Fuel ppmw	Chlorine in Catalyst ppmw	Deactivation Factor	
0.1	123	0.83	
1.0	1230	0.45	

Similarly, the cursory investigation of sintering at high temperature, of effects of  $\rm H_2O/CH_3OH$  mole ratio, and of total pressure were intended only to determine the short-term effects of excursions of the power plant reformer from rated conditions. Longer-term endurance testing would be required to ensure the absence of deactivation at low  $\rm H_2O/CH_3OH$  ratio or high temperature. In particular, the steady-state values for activity reported for ethanol and isobutanol-contaminated methanol in Figures 17 and 18 should be measured for longer times to detect possible deactivation by reaction of surface-adsorbed species.

A unique feature of the present study was the response of the rate of steam reforming methanol to contamination by higher alcohols. The rapid decrease in activity upon exposure to low levels of higher alcohol concentration, and its rapid reversal upon removing the contaminant, indicated that the decrease was caused by preferential coverage, at steady state, of the active copper surface by the higher molecular weight species. That isobutanol produced a "saturation" deactivation to the same value as ethanol, but at lower partial pressures, is consistent with a higher heat of adsorption of isobutanol. The rate of desorption of isobutanol also appeared slightly slower than ethanol (Figures 17 and 18), again consistent with this interpretation.

Previous workers, in demonstrating effects of contaminants, have used lower levels of contaminant, or lower space velocities, and consequently the effects reported have been gradual reductions in activity, not recognized as reversible adsorption. Only Leesona Moos Laboratory, using 500 ppmw concentrations of a variety of organic contaminants, reported deactivation comparable to Figure 17. They did not report, however, that this effect was reversible.

The experiment with "purified" grade methanol reported in Figure 21 confirmed that other impurities likely to be found in less pure methanols behaved in a manner similar to ethanol and isobutanol. A steady-state, deactivated activity could therefore be predicted for technical-grade methanols.

The stated goal of this study was to define a baseline activity for steam reforming methanol on T2130 catalyst. In addition, correction factors were to be defined for various deactivation mechanisms that would permit adjustment of the baseline activity to the lower value expected at the end-of-life for the power plant, i.e., 8000 hours at rated power, 580 hr THSV. Thus, this study has quantified deactivation due to thermal sintering and to contamination by sulfur, chlorine, ethanol, and isobutanol. The end-of-life activity may then be estimated by application to the baseline activity of any combination of deactivation factors representing the conditions at which the power plant is expected to operate, e.g.,

 $k_{End-of-life} = k_{Baseline} \eta_{EtOH} \eta_{Isob} \eta_{S} \eta_{CI} \eta_{Sinter}$ 

An advantage of this approach is flexibility in permitting the tradeoffs between fuel purity, fuel availability, and power plant efficiency and lifetime to be readily evaluated by insertion of the appropriate rate constant in the design model.

A more detailed discussion of each deactivation factor follows.

DATA INPUT TO REACTOR DESIGN. The data input to the reactor design is described in the following paragraphs on baseline activity; deactivation factors for sintering, suflur, chlorine, higher alcohols; and rate constant for methanol steam reforming.

Baseline Activity. The baseline activity of catalyst T2130 was the intrinsic activity defined by the Arrhenius plot of Figure 9 and by the rate constant

$$k = 7.2 \times 10^7 \text{ exp}$$
  $\left(\frac{-27,030}{RT^8 \text{ K}}\right)$   $\frac{g \text{ moles}}{g \text{ cat sec atm}}$ 

This value was fixed for operation at a mean reactor temperature of  $400^{\circ}$ F, on reagent-grade methanol with a  $H_2O/CH_3OH$  ratio of 1.5. It is possible, however, that operating transients in the boiler might result in delivery of feed

with lower values for this ratio for short times. The experiments of Figure 13 show no detrimental effect on activity at baseline conditions after brief times with feed ratios as low as 0.7. Furthermore, the rates for methanol conversion at the lower value for feed ratio increased; hence, no deactivation factor was included for variation in  $\rm H_2O/CH_3OH$  feed ratio.

Likewise, although increase in pressure lowered catalyst activity, no change was observed on return to baseline conditions; therefore, no deactivation factor was included for pressure variation.

The baseline activity is the intrinsic activity of the catalyst exhibited by small particles at lower temperature. Adjustment of this value for the effect of diffusion of reactants in the pores of pelleted catalyst, i.e., the effectiveness factor, was included in the reactor design model.

Sintering Deactivation Factor,  $\eta_{Sinter}$ . No deactivation of the catalyst was indicated in Table 8 by 50 hours operation at up to 600°F. Young and Clarke, 6 however, claim a 1.4 percent loss in activity per 1000 hours of operation at 500°F because of thermal sintering. An effect of this magnitude would have escaped our detection. We therefore apply a correction factor of 0.89 for 8000 hours of operation at a mean temperature of 500°F.

Sulfur Deactivation Factor,  $\eta_S$ . The curves for sulfur deactivation in Figure 22 were used to estimate deactivation factors for the methanol steam-reforming reaction, after 8000 hours of operation at the space velocity required for rated power, 580 hr  $^{-1}$ , and at two contaminant levels, in Table 9. Since the source of sulfur is immaterial to the ultimate response of the catalyst, the figure for sulfur concentration in methanol must be regarded as a value for fuel-equivalent concentration. Thus, for example, the 0.1 ppm value assumes zero sulfur concentration in water. Any sulfur appearing in the water portion of the feed requires an equivalent subtraction from the designated level in methanol.

<sup>6.</sup> P. W. Young and C. B. Clarke, Chem. Eng. Prog. 69, 69, (1975)

Chlorine Deactivation Factor,  $\eta_{\text{Cl}}$ . A treatment of chlorine contamination, analogous to that for sulfur, has been given in Table 9. The deactivation factors for chlorine are greater than for sulfur, in keeping with industrial experience. The combined chlorine content of both methanol and water would have to meet the designated methanol fuel equivalent concentration. However, since relatively impure water supplies can be readily purified to less than 0.1 ppm levels of both chlorine and sulfur by passage through standard ion-exchange beds, it is probable that the entire contaminant concentration could be assigned to the methanol specification.

Deactivation by Higher Alcohols,  $\eta_{EtOH}$ ,  $\eta_{Isob}$ . Figures 17 and 18 imply that higher alcohols are reversibly adsorbed on the catalyst to give, at saturation coverage of either ethanol or isobutanol, a constant activity that would be accounted for by a deactivation factor of 0.25.

Projections<sup>2</sup> for methanol produced from coal gasification processes (methyl fuel) predict ethanol and isobutanol concentrations of about 500 and 2500 ppm, respectively, for this fuel. Therefore, saturation coverage would be reached and the deactivation factor would be 0.25.

The ethanol specification for methanol used in the power plant may be dictated by consideration of the availability of supplies of commercial methanol at a given ethanol level. Baseline activity was defined for reagent-grade methanol with less than 20 ppm ethanol, for which the deactiviation factor would be unity. Figure 23 shows the cumulative commercial production of methanol, from U.S. manufacturers in 1973, versus the respective ethanol content as the only major contaminant. From this figure the ability of the power plant to handle 100 ppmw ethanol would render available 40 percent of the commercially produced methanol. For this result, a deactivation factor of 0.42 would have to be applied to the baseline catalyst activity value.

Methanol Steam Reforming Rate Constant for the 1.5-kW Fuel Cell Design Model. The final end-of-life value for the rate constant used in the design model was obtained by applying the various deactivation factors described above. The particular values used depend on the conditions of operation and on the purity of the methanol selected as feedstock. An example of the application of these factors is given in Table 10.

The values for rate constants used in the design model calculations in this study were based on a baseline activity of

$$k = 5.28 \times 10^3$$
 exp  $\left(\frac{-18,513}{RT}\right)$  g moles g cat sec atm

This value is lower than that in Table 9 and was obtained from charge 1, in Figure 9, i.e., at the start of the experimental program. When the true value for the intrinsic activity was found to be higher, the lower value in the model was not changed since it was considered conservative.

A more extended development program would employ the higher value.

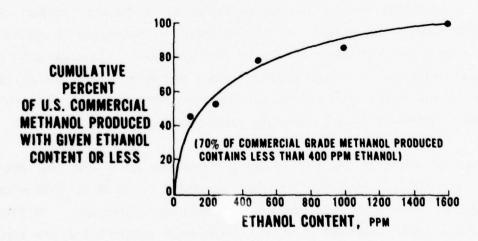


Figure 23. Ethanol Content of Commercial-Grade Methanol As of 1973

TABLE 10. RATE CONSTANT FOR STEAM REFORMING METHANOL ON T2130

 $k_{BASELINE} = 7.2 \times 10^7 \text{ exp} \frac{-27,030}{RT \text{ o} \text{K}} \frac{\text{g moles}}{\text{g cat sec atm}}$ 

0-HOUR OPERATION,	THS	V 580	HR <sup>-1</sup>	
0.89				
0.93				
0.83				
0.42				
1.0				
-27,030		g m	oles	-
RT °K	g	cat	sec	atm
	0.89 0.93 0.83 0.42 1.0	0.89 0.93 0.83 0.42 1.0	0.89 0.93 0.83 0.42 1.0 -27,030 g m	0.93 0.83 0.42 1.0 -27,030 g moles

## B. Effect of Methanol in Fuel Going to Power Section

The lack of 100% conversion in the methanol reforming process will result in fuel gas being supplied to the fuel cell power section that contains some methanol in addition to the normal products of hydrogen, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and water. It is important to determine if methanol has adverse effects on the performance of the fuel cell. Two general problem areas were addressed in these studies: does methanol poison the oxidation of hydrogen at the fuel electrode (anode) and does methanol react with the phosphoric acid electrolyte at cell operating conditions?

The effect of methanol on the initial performance of a fuel cell anode was measured in a floating-electrode half-cell apparatus using 99 to 100% phosphoric acid at 375°F. The acid was cleaned with hydrogen peroxide. In this apparatus, 1 the IR-free polarization of a test electrode supported at the electrolyte surface was measured relative to a hydrogen electrode in the same electrolyte. Anode performance was measured on fuel containing methanol. The methanol was introduced in the fuel gas by passing the fuel gas through a bubbler containing methanol at room temperature, resulting in a fuel containing about 20% methanol. Finally, performance was once again measured on methanol-free

fuel to make sure that the methanol had no permanent effect on electrode performance. The results of this test are shown in Figure 24; the performance of an anode operating on pure hydrogen is also shown for comparison. The effect of the methanol was very slight, causing only an additional 3-mV polarization at a current of 500 ma/cm<sup>2</sup>. This effect was reversible; normal performance was restored when the methanol was removed from the fuel.

The fuel-processing program was also concerned with reforming methanol containing common commercial impurities such as ethanol. These tests showed that, for the most part, the ethanol would pass through the reformer. Estimates indicate concentrations of ethanol as high as 800 ppm could be present in the fuel gas being supplied to the fuel cell. Half-cell performance tests with about 6% ethanol in the fuel gas were done in a manner identical to those for methanol as discussed above. The effect on initial anode performance is shown in Figure 24. The effect was greater than that observed for methanol, but still only a small effect overall; only 5 mV additional polarization at 500 ma/cm<sup>2</sup>. Removal of the ethanol restored initial anode performance, showing no permanent performance loss attributable to ethanol.

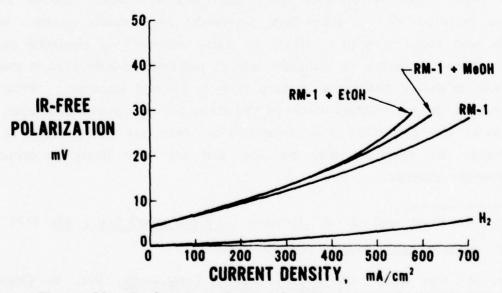


Figure 24. Performance Curves for Alcohol-Containing Fuels

A second major concern addressed in these studies was the likelihood of methanol reacting with concentrated phosphoric acid at 375°F. There is some evidence available that indicates phosphoric acid esterifies isopropanol under similar conditions.<sup>2</sup> A literature search was done to see if this reaction is in fact possible, but no specific references were uncovered except for vague statements that indicate that direct esterification of alcohols can be carried out at high temperatures with phosphoric acid.<sup>3</sup> In the case of methanol, there was no indication during our short testing times that any reaction was occurring. It seems unlikely that this reaction would occur appreciably since the expected product, monomethyl phosphate CH<sub>3</sub>OP (o) (OH)<sub>2</sub>, is very unstable.<sup>3</sup>, p <sup>582</sup> A direct experiment to check this was not done since product separation and chemical analysis for esters was of a complexity beyond the scope of this preliminary work. Although an esterification reaction involving methanol seems unlikely, this question should be addressed in the future, particularly in those cases involving higher-order alcohol impurities.

Conclusions. Methanol concentrations of 20% in simulated reformer effluent cause only a slight initial performance loss on fuel cell anodes operated in concentrated phosphoric acid at 375°F. Ethanol concentrations of 6% also cause only a slight initial performance loss under these conditions. Neither of these alcohols resulted in any short-term permanent performance losses. Nothing can be said about long-time effects of these materials on electrode performance; endurance testing on subscale cells is required to determine if there are poisoning problems that take a long time to become apparent. While there appeared to be no reaction between the methanol and phosphoric acid, there does exist the possibility that esterification reactions can proceed at these conditions; the reactions may be slow and are more likely to occur with higher-order alcohols.

<sup>1.</sup> H. R. Kunz and G. A. Gruver, J. Electrochem Soc., 122 1179 (1975)

<sup>2.</sup> T. Westmoreland, private communication.

<sup>3.</sup> J. R. Van Wazer, <u>Phosphorus and Its Compounds</u>, Vol. VI Chemistry, Interscience, New York, 1966; P.570.

## SUBTASK 3.0, CONCEPTUAL DEFINITION OF POWER PLANT SYSTEMS

## A. Premix Fuel Power Plant

1. SYSTEM SELECTION. A system using an air-cooled stack with air recycle for cell temperature control was selected from among four candidate systems. Two of the systems utilized air-cooled stacks and two used a dielectric liquid for cooling. The criterion used in making the selection was the system's potential for meeting the Army's primary requirements of weight, volume, fuel consumption, and reliability.

The system selected, shown in Figure 25, uses cell process air for cooling as well as for supplying oxygen for consumption. A portion of the hot cell exhaust air is mixed with the cold inlet air to maintain the desired cell temperature. The fuel processing subsystem consists of a burner, vaporizer, and reformer. Energy to vaporize and reform the fuel is provided by burning excess hydrogen in the fuel cell anode exhaust. The other air-cooled stack system, Figure 26, uses a regenerative heat exchanger to transfer heat from the cell exhaust air to the inlet air. Cell temperature is controlled by modulating the flow of cold inlet air through the heat exchanger. The fuel processing subsystem is the same as in the previous system.

The dielectric-cooled stack system, shown in Figure 27, uses a closed coolant loop with an ambient-air-cooled heat exchanger and a cooling air fan to reject cell waste heat. The fan is cycled on and off to maintain desired cell temperature. The fuel processing subsystem is identical to that of the air-cooled stack systems.

The fourth system considered, shown in Figure 28, also uses a dielectric coolant to remove cell waste heat. It differs from the previous system in that the dielectric coolant supplies heat to vaporize and reform the fuel. This system has the potential for the highest thermal efficiency since it utilizes cell waste heat to supply a portion of the energy necessary to process the fuel.

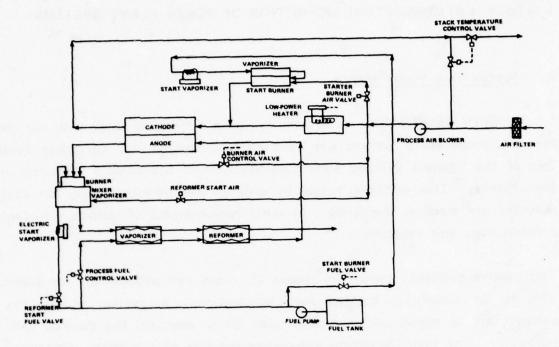


Figure 25. Process Air-Cooled Power Plant System

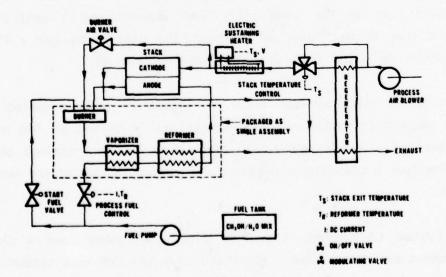


Figure 26. Process Air-Cooled Stack with Regenerator

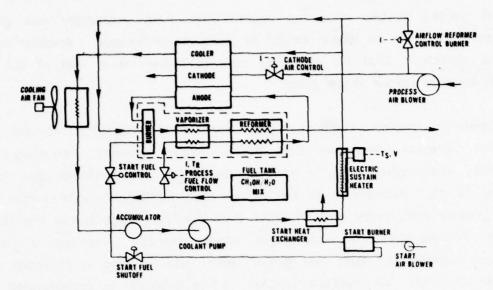


Figure 27. Liquid-Cooled Stack with Low-Temperature Coolant

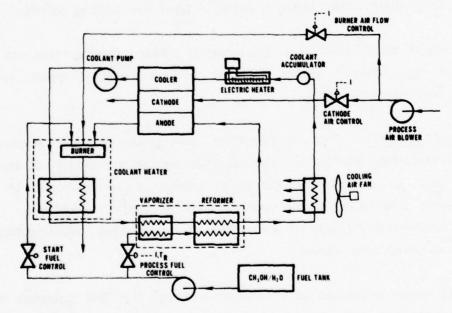


Figure 28. Liquid-Cooled Stack with High-Temperature Coolant

The air-cooled system with the regenerative heat exchanger was eliminated because of the 60- to 100-lb weight of the heat exchanger. Another drawback of this system is that its acid loss rate is higher than that of the recycle system because no air is recycled.

The dielectric-cooled stack systems were found unattractive for several reasons: greater complexity than the air-cooled systems, resulting in lower reliability and higher weight, volume, and cost. Development costs of these designs is also anticipated to be higher than air-cooled systems due to both their greater complexity and the fact that the technology is not envisioned by United Technologies for commercial power plants. Leakage of dielectric coolants suitable for fuel cell power plant use is also a potential problem because of their low surface tension. The problem is compounded by the necessity to pressurize the coolant to prevent its boiling at cell operating temperature. The requirement to start up from -65°F requires the use of low-viscosity dielectrics, which invariably have low boiling points.

- 2. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION. The overall power plant system can be divided into five subsystems: power section, fuel processing, power conditioning, control, and reactant supply.
- 2.1 <u>Power Section</u>. The function of the power section subsystem is to produce electrical energy by the electrochemical conversion of hydrogen and oxygen and to supply the electrical energy thus produced to the power conditioning subsystem within the required interface conditions. The power section subsystem consists of a fuel cell stack assembly, electric heaters, start burner, ducting, and valves.

Heat and water produced as byproducts of the fuel cell chemical reaction are removed from the cells by the process air stream, which also supplies oxygen to the cathodes. A portion of the hot stack exit air is mixed with the inlet air to maintain the desired cell temperature. This is accomplished by the stack temperature control valve acting on a temperature error signal. This error

signal is the difference between the measured stack exit air temperature and a predetermined temperature vs. current schedule (see Figure 29), designed to maintain an average cell temperature of 350°F. Figure 30 shows the percent recycle (recycle flow/total flow  $\times$  100) as a function of current and ambient Recycle flow increases with the decreasing current and ambient temperature, but it is limited to a maximum of 99% of the total flow to ensure an adequate supply of oxygen for the cell reaction. Additional energy, if required to maintain cell temperature, is supplied by the electric heaters in the stack inlet air stream. Up to 450 watts of heater power may be supplied by three heater elements in 150-watt increments. The heaters are also activated to prevent stack output voltage from exceeding the maximum allowable inverter input voltage (60 Vdc). This is necessary only for new cells operating below a net power of 600 watts. The stack's performance characteristics initially, and at 6,000 hours life are shown in Figure 31. Heatup of the fuel cell stack is accomplished by flowing hot air obtained by mixing ambient air with the start burner exhaust through the cathode flow fields. The start burner uses the methanol-water premix fuel vaporized for efficient combustion. The fuel mixture is initially vaporized by an electric heater and subsequently by the hot burner exhaust. The start burner fuel flow is modulated to maintain a constant stack inlet air temperature (400°F) regardless of the variations in air flow caused by the wide range (-65 to 125°F) of ambient temperature.

2.2 <u>Fuel Processing</u>. The function of the fuel processing subsystem is to provide the necessary flow of hydrogen-rich gas to the power section within the required interface conditions. The fuel processing subsystem consists of a burner, fuel vaporizer, catalytic reformer, piping, and valves. The burner, vaporizer, and reformer are packaged in a single assembly for compactness and light weight and to minimize heat loss. Energy to vaporize and reform the fuel is provided by burning the excess hydrogen exiting from the power section. Process fuel flow is controlled by reformer temperature and power section current by means of the process fuel control valve. The power section current signal is used to provide rapid fuel flow response to load changes,

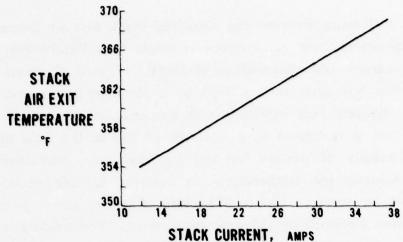


Figure 29. Stack Current versus Exit Air Temperature

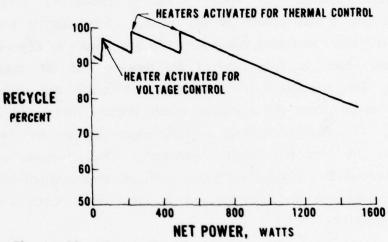


Figure 30. Stack Current versus Percent Recycle

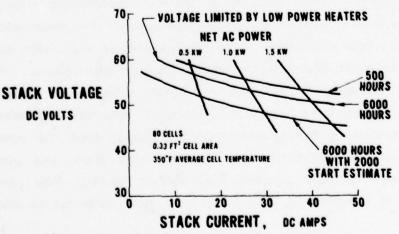


Figure 31. Stack Current versus Voltage

while reformer temperature governs long-term steady-state fuel flow. Figure 32 shows the steady-state fuel flow as a function of power section current. Reformer burner air flow is also controlled by power section current by means of the burner air control valve. This schedule, shown in Figure 33, is designed to provide a constant reformer inlet temperature of 350°F over the entire load range.

Heatup of the reformer assembly is accomplished by burning the vaporized methanol-water mixture in the reformer burner. As in the start burner, an electric heater is used to vaporize the fuel initially, and burner exhaust vaporizes the fuel once the burner is ignited. The fuel processor start fuel flow is controlled by the reformer temperature to ensure a 15-minute startup in cold environments and without overheating the reformer catalyst on a hot day because of reduced burner air flow.

- 2.3 <u>Power Conditioning</u>. The power conditioning subsystem converts the dc output of the power section to meet the Army's generator set output requirements. These requirements are defined in the Power Conditioner Technology section, 1.C, Page 7.
- 2.4 <u>Control</u>. The control subsystem provides for automatic startup, shutdown, and unattended operation of the power plant. The control subsystem consists of the automatic control unit and battery charger (single unit), battery, main load contactor, the control and instrumentation panel, sensors

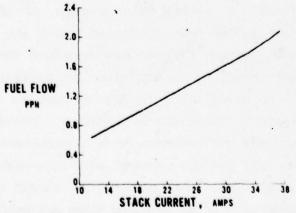


Figure 32. Stack Current versus Fuel Flow

(reformer temperature, stack exit-air temperature, power section current, and voltage), and component drivers. The automatic control unit:

 provides continuous control of recycle air flow reformer burner air flow process fuel flow

start burner fuel flow reformer start fuel flow

2) provides sequential control of

low-power heater start burner air reformer start air recycle shutoff process air blower process fuel pump start fuel vaporizers ignitors main load contactor battery load switch

3) monitors critical system parameters

stack exit temperature reformer temperature

power section voltage power section current

- 4) charges battery.
- 2.5 <u>Reactant Supply</u>. The reactant supply subsystem supplies fuel to the fuel processor subsystem for startup and processing and to the start burner. The reactant supply subsystem also supplies air to the fuel cell stack, start burner, and reformer burner. This subsystem consists of a process air blower, process fuel pump, filters, and plumbing.
- 3. SYSTEM ANALYSIS. A steady-state analysis of the methanol-water premix-fuel power plant system was conducted using the modular computer program that the Power Systems Division has developed for fuel cell systems analysis. This modular program, developed under previous commercial contracts and activities, is based on a library of modules that are used as necessary to provide specific computational functions. The modules are mathematical models that describe the performance of a component. In general, the models consist of mass and energy balances with constraints imposed by the characteristics of a given unit. For example, in a heat exchanger module, energy and mass balances on the hot and cold sides are performed, the energy transfer from the hot side to the cold side being constrained by the overall

heat transfer coefficient of the particular unit. Modules are not specific to a particular design, and consequently the same module may be used in a variety of applications. Information necessary to define a particular unit is supplied either through specific inputs or through parametric data maps.

No change to the program was necessary to use it for analysis of the Army power plant system.

The reformer was modeled using a standard reformer module to perform the mass and energy balances, and maps that were generated by PSD's reformer design computer program and that define the heat transfer and conversion characteristics of the 1.5-kW methanol reformer design. The vaporizer was modeled as a parallel-flow heat exchanger using the logarithmic-mean-temperature-difference approach. The overall heat-transfer coefficient was assumed to be constant over the flow range. The enthalpy of methanol used in the analysis was obtained from the published literature. The lower heating value of liquid methanol was calculated to be 8585 Btu/lb at 77°F from the heat of formation of methanol vapor and the heat of vaporization. The fuel cell module performs a mass and energy balance using performance maps that define cell voltage as a function of cell current density (Figure 3). Product water and waste heat are removed by the process air stream. The process air blower was assumed to be a constant volumetric flow device, mass flow varying inversely with the blower inlet temperature and directly with pressure.

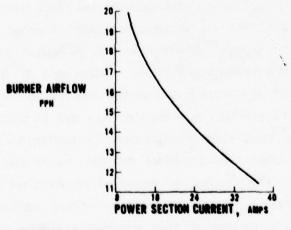


Figure 33. Schedule of Power Section Current

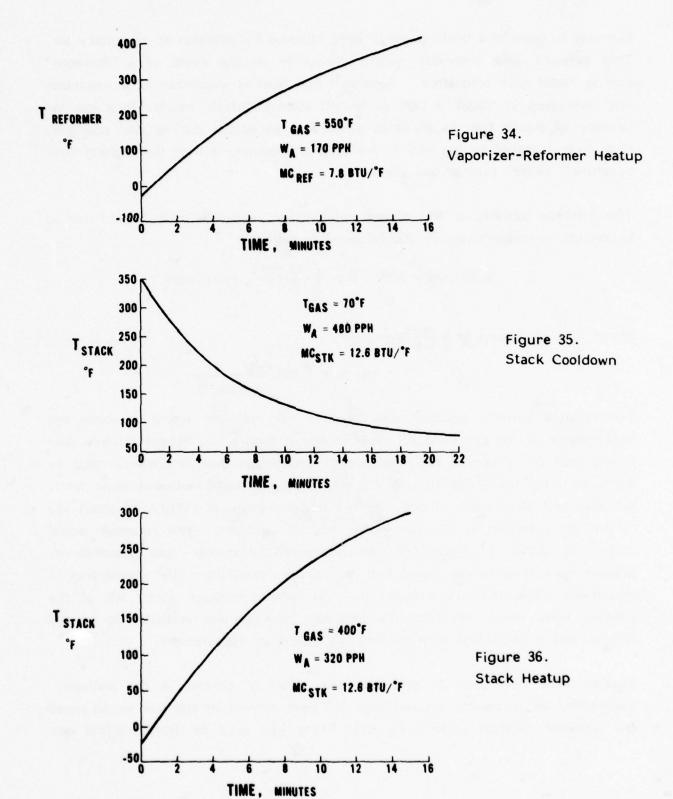
1. Smith, J.M., Chemical Engineering Progress, Vol. 44, No. 7, p 523 (1948).

Power plant operating characteristics were examined at the extremes and under nominal conditions, i.e., initial cell life, 70°F ambient temperature, and 50% relative humidity. The severest condition for heat rejection occurs at 6000 hours cell life with 125°F ambient temperature, whereas initial cell performance with 65°F ambient temperature is the severest for maintaining required thermal conditions. The system model predicts satisfactory power plant operation over the entire power range for the 6000 hours life requirement to all ambient conditions. Critical system parameters were maintained well within the allowable limits. System flows and temperature are presented in Appendix A.

Station numbers in the tables correspond with those on the system schematic, Figure 25. Satisfactory power plant operation is also indicated with the cell performance level estimated for 2000 startup-shutdown cycles (see Table A-32 in Appendix A).

A lumped heat capacity heatup analysis was performed for both the stack and reformer to determine burner fuel and air flows necessary for a 15-minute startup from -25°F. A similar thermal transient analysis was performed to determine the stack cooldown rate for estimating stack shutdown voltage losses. Results of these studies are presented in Figures 34, 35, and 36.

- 4. SUBSYSTEM/COMPONENT DESIGN ANALYSIS. The following paragraphs discuss the design analysis of subsystem and components under the topics of Fuel Processor Subsystem, Power Section Components, Control Subsystem, and Reactant Supply Subsystem.
- 4.1 <u>Fuel Processor Subsystem</u>. The primary component of the fuel processor subsystem is a reformer which contains an annular reactor, burner, and vaporizer, shown in Figure 37. The overall dimensions are 13 inches in diameter and 16.5 inches high. The package weight and volume are 30 lb and 1.26 ft<sup>3</sup>. The burner and vaporizer are located inside the reactor to minimize heat loss. As Figure 37 shows, process gas and burner gas are in a co-flow configuration. Analysis has shown that this arrangement is preferred since the hottest burner gas is located where the chemical reaction rates and heat transfer requirements are highest. The burner is designed to start on liquid fuel vaporized by a small electrically heated vaporizer. Once ignition is achieved, heat for fuel vaporization is picked up from the burner flame and no further electrical energy is required.



Burning is done in a "hot" primary zone followed by addition of secondary air. This primary zone provides relight capability in the event of a "flameout" during rapid load transients. Reformer fuel feed is vaporized in a vaporizer coil consisting of about 6 feet of  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch tubing, which results in a low inventory of liquid fuel to minimize steam/fuel variations during load changes. High heat transfer to the coil is achieved by heating it with the highest temperature (1900°F) burner gas available.

The intrinsic activity of the copper catalyst was experimentally determined to be related to temperature by the following equation:

k CH<sub>3</sub>OH = 5280. exp 
$$\left(\frac{-18,513}{RT}\right)$$
 cal/g mole

where k is expressed in  $\frac{g \text{ mole}}{g \text{ cat sec atm}}$ 

$$T = {}^{\circ}K$$
,  $R = 1.986 \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{g mole } {}^{\circ}K}$ 

The catalyst activity equation was used in our reformer model to study the performance of the proposed reformer shown in Figure 37. These studies confirmed that the proposed reformer design would meet the performance requirements of 100% fuel conversion at 75% efficiency with pure methanol-water feed. Catalyst bed dimensions chosen for this design result in a THSV of about 580 ft<sup>3</sup>/hr of hydrogen (STP) per cubic foot of catalyst. The reformer model output is shown in Figure 38, which shows the burner gas temperature, process gas temperature, and fuel conversion profiles. Fuel conversion is essentially 100% after the process gas has passed through about 80% of the catalyst bed. Heat loss from the reformer package was estimated to be 600 Btu/hr and is consistent with meeting the efficiency requirement.

Studies were also done to determine the effect of ethanol in the methanol. Laboratory measurements showed that 100 ppm ethanol in the fuel would lower the intrinsic catalyst activity by 60%. This was used to determine the new

fuel conversion profile, assuming the same wall temperature as was used for pure methanol. A comparison of fuel conversion profiles for pure methanol and methanol/100 ppm ethanol are shown in Figure 39. The depressed fuel conversion profile results in about 2% of the fuel passing through the reactor unreacted. The next study was to determine if the fuel conversion profile could be improved significantly by a modest increase in wall temperature. The results of this study are shown in Figure 40. It was found that a 50°F increase in wall temperature would result in the same fuel conversion profile as for pure methanol, as Figure 40 indicates. This increase in temperature is within the catalyst allowable limits.

4.2 <u>Power Section Components</u>. The power section subsystem consists of a fuel cell stack, electric heaters, start burner, ducting, and stack temperature control valve. The stack, which consists of 80 cells of  $0.33~\rm ft^2$  of active area each, weighs 54 pounds and has a volume of  $2.52~\rm ft^3$  (including insulation). Stack dimensions with insulation are  $18.5~\rm x$   $11.5~\rm x$   $20.5~\rm inches$ . The cell planform consists of a 4 x 12-in. catalyzed electrode surface with a seal border. The seal border is an uncatalyzed extension of the electrodes and matrix to provide sealing against external reactant leakage.

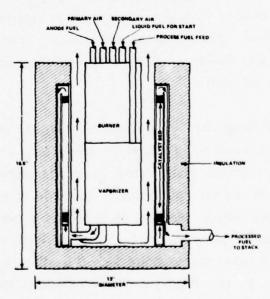


Figure 37. Reformer Subsystem

An overall power plant efficiency of 30% (fuel consumption of 1.33 lb/kWhr) was used as the basis for determining total cell area. The 30% goal efficiency was selected as a result of a trade study presented in Figure 41, which indicated that a significant increase in stack size would be required for higher efficiencies. Given an overall efficiency goal, there is still some latitude in selecting cell area and number of cells because of the inverter efficiency dependence on input voltage, by which a higher input voltage (up to a limit) provides higher inverter efficiency. Figure 42 shows how this dependence influences stack size and gross dc power turndown. The smallest stack that would meet the power plant efficiency goal at rated power is one whose output voltage at rated power was equal to the maximum allowable inverter input voltage (therefore maximum inverter efficiency). However, since fuel cell voltage increases with decreasing load, the stack dc load would have to remain constant to avoid exceeding the maximum allowable inverter input voltage, thus resulting in poor part-power fuel consumption. The minimum gross power necessary to keep stack voltage below the maximum allowable can be reduced by lowering stack voltage and consequently inverter efficiency. To compensate for the reduced inverter efficiency, cell efficiency is increased by increasing total cell area. The impact of cell area on minimum gross power is shown in Figure 42. Because heaters are required at low powers for maintaining cell temperature, no further benefit in fuel consumption is realized by reducing the minimum gross power below approximately 600 watts. The cell area corresponding to a minimum gross power of 620 watts (corresponds to 350 watts net at beginning of life) was selected.

Cell geometry was determined by an optimization study aimed at achieving minimum stack weight and volume. Results of the study are shown in Figure 43. The height of the reactant flow fields (and therefore stack volume) is strongly dependent on cell aspect ratio, i.e., the ratio of a cell's width to its length. Since cathode and anode reactant flowpaths are perpendicular to each other, a deviation in aspect ratio from 1:1 will necessitate an increase in field height on one side and a decrease in height on the other to maintain constant pressure drop. Because of the high air flows required for cooling, a short

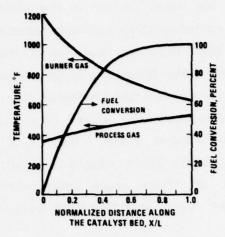


Figure 38. Reformer Output

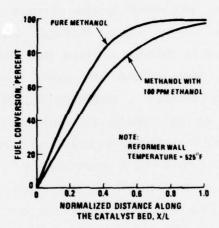


Figure 39. Comparison of Fuel Conversion Profiles

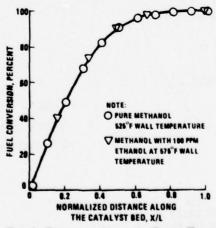


Figure 40. Fuel Conversion at Two Temperatures

air flowpath with shallow air fields results in the minimum total (air plus fuel) flow channel height and corresponding minimum volume. Stack weight is also affected by cell aspect ratio, however; because of the relatively dense edge-frame, a large aspect ratio (and therefore large perimeter) configuration more than offsets the weight savings in the shallower flow fields. It can be seen from Figure 43 that a cell aspect ratio of 3:1 (4 x 12 cell active area) results in a minimum weight and volume stack. Weight of the repeating elements shown in Figure 43 represents stack weight without endplates and reactant manifolds. The weights of these stack components are not significantly affected by the cell aspect ratio, and therefore were not included in the optimization study.

The reactant manifolds are extended to the corners of the stack to minimize absorption of atmospheric water vapor through the seal edge area. The reactant manifolds designed to provide uniform flow distribution are 1 in. deep on the air side and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep on the fuel side. The 1-in. thick honeycomb endplates were selected to provide a maximum  $4\frac{6}{5}$  differential in cell loading pressure. An average of 66 psi loading pressure is applied by means of four  $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. diameter bolts. Stack insulation thickness was designed to limit heat loss to a maximum of 1000 Btu/hr to a -65°F environment. Two inches of fiberglass insulation are used around the sides of the stack and 1 inch at top and bottom. Anode reactant flow field and manifolds are designed for 0.4 in. of  $\frac{1}{4}$ -0 pressure drop at the maximum rated flow (3.67 pph). Air flow field and

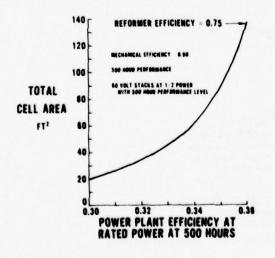


Figure 41. Stack Size versus Reformer Efficiency

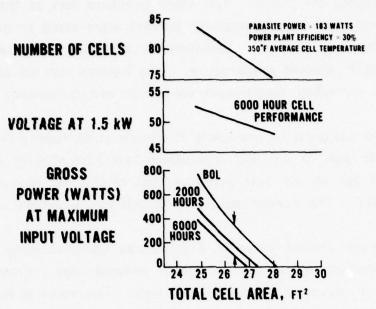


Figure 42. Summary of Cell Area Study

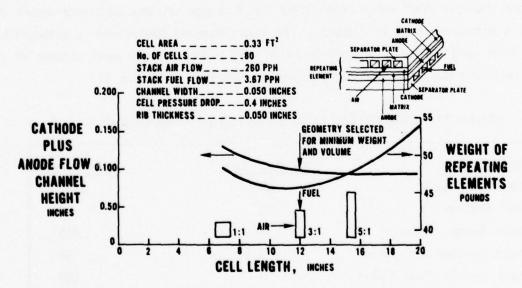


Figure 43. Cell Geometry Study, Air-Cooled Stack

manifolds were designed for 0.5 in.  $H_2O$  stack pressure loss at the start air flow (320 pph) conditions. The low-power heaters were sized to provide 450 watts of energy to maintain cell temperature at zero net power with initial performance and  $-65^{\circ}F$  ambient temperature. The heaters can be activated in 150-watt increments for either temperature control or voltage limiting.

The start burner is designed to provide a 15-minute stack heatup from -25°F. The burner uses 45 pph of air and a maximum fuel flow of 6.21 pph. The burner is designed for an air side pressure loss of 0.2 in.  $H_2O$  and a fuel side loss of 2.5 psid. The burner weighs 4 lb and has a volume of 160 in<sup>3</sup>.

The stack temperature control valve is a three-way valve allowing from 0 to 320 pph air flow through either the recycle or exhaust legs. Pressure drop through either leg at maximum flow is 0.5 in.  $H_2O$ . The valve is estimated to weigh 4.5 lb with a volume of 450 in  $^3$  and draws 20 watts of power. The start burner air valve is designed for a flow of 45 pph at a pressure drop of 0.1 in.  $H_2O$ . The valve is estimated to weigh 3.5 lb with a volume of 30 in  $^3$ . The start burner fuel valve was sized for 6.2 pph of the methanol-water mix flow at a pressure drop of 1 psid. The start burner fuel valve is estimated to weigh 3 lb and to have a volume of 97 in  $^3$ . The weight and volume of the power section subsystem components are summarized in Table 11.

TABLE 11. POWER SECTION SUBSYSTEM COMPONENTS

Component	Weight, Lb	Volume, In
Fuel Cell Stack	54	4355
Start Burner	3	160
Stack Temp. Valve	4.5	450
Stack Burner Air Valve	3.5	30
Start Burner Fuel Valve	3	100
Electric Heaters	1	
Ducting	1	500
Tota	al 70	5595

4.3 <u>Control Subsystem</u>. The control subsystem consists of the automatic control unit and battery charger, battery, main load contactor, control and instrumentation panel, three temperature sensors, and component drivers. The control unit is estimated to weigh 7 lb and to have a volume of 0.1 ft<sup>3</sup>. The unit includes the controller, battery charger, and drivers. The drivers are solid-state switches that actuate system components in response to input signals from the control logic. The design of the control unit is based on single chip microprocessors using metal-oxide-semiconductor (MOS) technology and is similar in concept to the microprocessor control unit used in PSD's 40-kW on-site power plant. MOS technology offers advantages of high circuit impedance, extremely low circuit power consumption, high electrical noise immunity, and high functional density on the integrated circuit chip.

The battery power supply selected consists of 36 type HR-4 silver-zinc cells manufactured by the Yardney Electric Corp. The battery pack designed for two consecutive startup and shutdown cycles weighs 8 lb. Table 12 summarizes the energy required for startup and shutdown.

TABLE 12. BATTERY POWER AND ENERGY REQUIREMENTS

	Power	Energy, Start	watt-hours Shutdown
Start Air Valve	10	2.5	0
Process Air Blower	80	20	20
Process Fuel Pump	5	1.3	0
Reformer Start Air Valve	10	2.5	0
Start Burner Fuel Valve	3	1	0
Reformer Start Fuel Valve	3	1	0
Automatic Control Unit	20	5	5
Electric Start Vaporizers	1500	50	<u>o</u>
Total	1631	83.3	25

Energy required for two startup-shutdown cycles: 217 watt-hours

4.4. Reactant Supply Subsystem. The reactant supply subsystem consists of the process fuel pump and filter, process air blower, air filter, and plumbing. Both the process air blower and fuel pump flows and pressure drops were determined by the flows required for a 15-minute startup from -25°F. The required blower flow is 95 scfm at a pressure rise of 1.2 in.  $H_2O$ . The blower parasite power is estimated to be 80 watts. The process fuel pump, which is similar to the PC14 fuel pump, delivers 11 pph of methanol-water mix at a pressure rise of 3.5 psid. The pump draws 5 watts of parasite power. Subsystem weight and volumes are summarized in Table 13.

TABLE 13. REACTANT SUBSYSTEM WEIGHT AND VOLUME SUMMARY

Component	Weight, Lb	Volume, In <sup>3</sup>
Process Air Blower and Ducting	5	310
Fuel Pump and Plumbing	<u>3</u>	75
Total	8	485

5. POWER PLANT DESCRIPTION. Nine key parameters were selected as the basis for determining the viability of a fuel cell power plant as a power source for Army field service. These parameters, together with the purchase description requirements and the design values for the dc generator (Mode IV set) are listed in Table 14. The design exceeds the weight and volume goals by 17%. Specific fuel consumption, however, is 40% better than required. A tradeoff can be made between these parameters to reduce weight and volume to meet the purchase description requirements. Figure 44 shows the effect of stack weight on specific fuel consumption. The weight of the dc set could conceivably be reduced to meet the 150-lb requirement by reducing the stack weight from 54 to 29 lb, thus increasing fuel consumption from 1.22 to 1.37 lb/kWhr. Further study is required to investigate the impact of the higher heat flux on cell cooling and the increased fuel flow on reformer design prior to a final decision.

The overall power plant weight is based on the subsystem weight shown in Table 14. The structure weight was estimated using PC14 component-to-

structure weight ratio. The  $7\text{-}\mathrm{ft}^3$  power plant volume is a result of the packaging arrangement represented by the attached layout, Figure 45.

The ac power plant is 46 lb heavier and  $0.6 \, \mathrm{ft^3}$  larger in volume than the dc power plant because of the ac inverter. Specific fuel consumption is also higher:  $1.33 \, \mathrm{vs.} \, 1.22 \, \mathrm{lb/kWhr}$ , because of the lower inverter efficiency.

The power plant's MTBF was established based on the reliability model shown in Figure 46. Individual component failure rates were drawn from References 1, 2, and 3 and were increased by a factor of five to compensate for the rigors of the portable ground equipment environment.

The effect of the 2000 startups and the severe ambient temperature requirements on stack performance are difficult to assess with the limited data available. However, a cell voltage loss of 0.060 volt was estimated as the effect of 2000 startup-shutdown cycles. This estimate was calculated based on the stack heatup and cooldown curves and a semi-empirical correlation for the effects of startup and shutdown conditions, i.e., operating potential and cell temperature on performance. The calculated value was doubled because of the lack of data for such a large number of repeated starts. In commercial applications the number of starts and shutdowns is limited, and auxiliary equipment is used to passivate the cell environment during startup and shutdown. The Army's requirements for light weight and rapid start preclude the use of these means for reducing losses.

TABLE 14. PREMIXED FUEL POWER PLANT WEIGHT AND VOLUME SUMMARY, DC POWER PLANT

Subsystem	Weight, Lb	Volume, Ft <sup>3</sup>
Power Section	70	3.24
Fuel Conditioner	43	1.58
Control	22	0.25
Reactant Supply	10	0.32
Power Conditioner	14	0.38
Structure	16	
Total	1 <u>6</u> 175	5.77

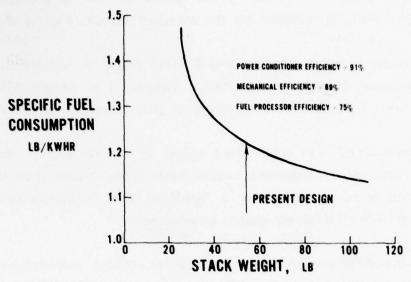


Figure 44. Stack Weight versus Fuel Consumption

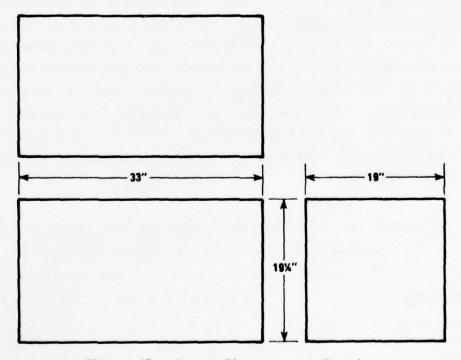


Figure 45. Power Plant Layout Drawing

NOTE: The engineering drawing from which Figure 45 was drawn is bound inside the back cover of this report.

- 6. IMPACT OF IMPROVED TECHNOLOGY. Several technology advancement programs are under way at PSD. Although these programs are specifically aimed at improving the position of fuel cells in the commercial power plant market, the advancements achieved in these programs will also enhance the primary characteristics of the 1.5-kW Army methanol power plant. Two investigations that may directly benefit Army power plants are:
- (1) A catalyst activity improvement program aimed at increasing cell performance by 30 millivolts over and above the 1980 performance projection. This is a coordinated effort being carried out at PSD and several commercial laboratories. A 30-millivolt increase in cell performance would reduce the power section weight by 25%, and
- (2) Technology efforts aimed at gaining a better understanding of the effects of multiple start/shutdown cycles and low-temperature storage. This may permit definition of cell and electrode configurations that exhibit reduced start/shutdown performance degradation under military operating conditions. This improvement could reduce stack weight and/or other subsystem weight.

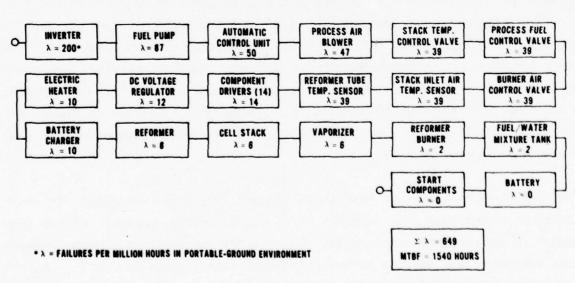


Figure 46. Reliability Model for Air-Cooled 1.5-kW Methanol Power Plant

## B. Power Plant with Water Recovery

1. WATER RECOVERY APPROACH AND SYSTEM SELECTION. To permit the use of only methanol as a power plant fuel, a water-recovery system must be added to supply the water required for the fuel processor. The addition of water recovery required three major modifications to the premix system. These were: addition of a water recovery system, a liquid coolant system for stack thermal management, and freeze protection.

The system with water recovery is shown in Figure 47. Byproduct water from the fuel cells and fuel processor burner is condensed from the combined streams by an air-cooled condenser. The condenser exit dewpoint necessary to recover the required fuel processor water depends on the amount of noncondensibles present in the exhaust stream, i.e., condenser inlet dewpoint or start of condensation temperature. Figure 48 shows this relationship in terms of cell oxygen utilization and burner flame temperature rather than inlet dewpoint or air flows. The maximum dewpoint achievable within the specified limits of 128°F precludes the possibility of self-sustaining water recovery on a 125°F day with any reasonable-size condenser. Units for commercial power plants are generally designed for a 5°F temperature difference, but for a portable power plant a larger differential is desirable. An ambient temperature of 115°F was selected as the basis for the condenser design. Surplus water is stored in a storage tank for use when consumption exceeds recovery. The limits specified for oxygen utilization and burner flame temperature are based on practical design limitations. To ensure adequate oxygen flow to each cell, a maximum utilization of 60 percent is recommended. A maximum flame temperature of 1900°F is also recommended to prevent damage to the lowtemperature reform catalyst.

The low stack process air flow (high oxygen utilization) required for water recovery necessitates the addition of a liquid cooling system. Freeze protection is provided by automatically draining the condenser and water storage tank whenever the storage tank water temperature approaches 32°F. A tank containing the correct mixture of water and methanol is used to supply the fuel and water required during startup in cold weather.

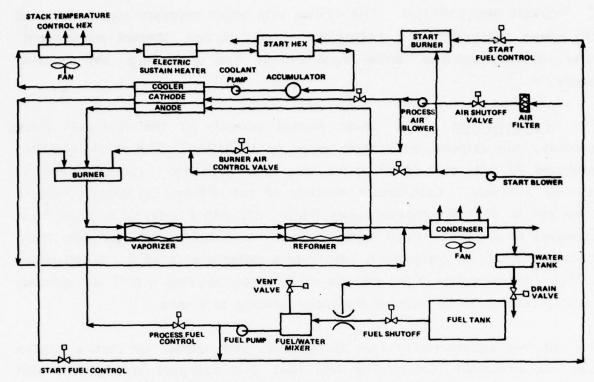


Figure 47. Power Plant System with Water Recovery

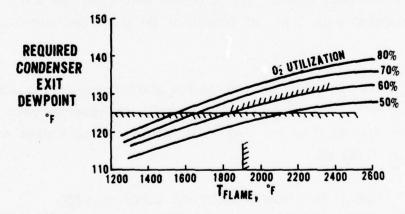


Figure 48. Required Condenser Exit Dewpoint for Self-Sustaining Water Recovery

- 2. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION. The system with water recovery may be divided into seven subsystems for discussion: power section, thermal management, water recovery, control, power conditioning, fuel processing, and reactant supply.
- 2.1. <u>Power Section</u>. The power section consists of the fuel cell stack assembly, the cathode air control valve, and ducting. The stack assembly comprises 80 cells of 0.33 ft<sup>2</sup> active area each, with liquid coolers spaced at five-cell intervals. Each cooler consists of two 3/8-in. OD copper headers connected to 10 heat-transfer tubes 1/8-in. OD with 6 internal fins per inch embedded in a 1/8-in. thick carbon block. The coolers are designed for a maximum hot-cell to coolant-exit temperature difference of 75°F. Some weight savings (approximately 3 lb) may be achieved by allowing a 90°F differential, possibly causing an increase of the cooler spacing to 6 cells.

The cells are square rather than rectangular, with smaller air channel depths than the air-cooled stack. The fuel feed is a two-pass arrangement with adjacent inlet and exit manifolds on the same end and a turnaround manifold on the opposite end. The fuel inlet manifold and exit manifolds are 1.5 in. deep. The air flow is a one-pass sweep. Air inlet and exit manifolds are 1 in. deep. The stack is insulated with 2 in. of fiberglass on the sides and 1 in. on top and bottom.

The cathode air valve modulates air flow to the stack based on a predetermined schedule of air flow vs. dc current. The valve is designed to pass 15 pph of air at a pressure loss of 0.65 in.  $H_2O$ . The power section weight and volume are summarized in Table 15.

TABLE 15. POWER SECTION COMPONENTS

Component	Weight, Lb	Volume, In <sup>3</sup>
Stack (without coolant)	64	4510 23
Cathode Air Valve Ducting	1	100
Total	68	4633

2.2. Thermal Management. The function of the thermal management subsystem is to maintain the desired cell thermal conditions. The thermal management subsystem consists of a dielectric coolant, coolant circulating pump, air-cooled waste-heat heat exchanger, cooling air fan, coolant accumulator, start heat exchanger, start burner, and low-power electric heaters.

FC-43, an inert fluorocarbon liquid manufactured by the 3M company, was selected for the coolant because of its relatively low viscosity at low temperatures (pour point < -80°F) and fairly high boiling point (345°F). It is also nonflammable, resistant to chemical attack, and essentially nontoxic. FC-43 has one undesirable property common to most dielectrics; it is difficult to contain because of its low surface tension. The coolant system pressure will vary from one atmosphere at rated power to approximately 20 psia at zero net power as result of maintaining constant cell temperature over the power range.

Stack waste heat is rejected to ambient through the air-cooled waste-heat heat exchanger. Coolant exit temperature is controlled by cycling the fan. The effect of cooling air flow on heat exchanger size was examined parametrically to determine the optimum air flow. It can be seen from Figure 49 that the optimum air flow is around 250 pph. Heat exchanger size increases dramatically below 250 pph and does not decrease appreciably above this flow. The cooling air fan provides 57 scfm at a pressure rise of 0.25 in.  $\rm H_2O$ . The fan parasite power is estimated to be 10 watts.

The coolant accumulator is designed to accommodate a coolant volume change of  $70 \text{ in}^3$  based on a temperature range of  $-65 \text{ to } 350^{\circ}\text{F}$ . The coolant circulating pump is designed to provide 960 pph of flow at a pressure rise of 5 psid. The pump parasite power is estimated to be 10 watts.

The start burner and heat exchanger are designed to heat up the stack from -25 to  $300^{\circ}\text{F}$  in 15 minutes. A start burner air flow of 180 pph was selected on the basis of the start heat exchanger trade study shown in Figure 50. The start air blower also provides 170 pph of air flow to the reformer burner during startup. The blower provides 80 scfm at a pressure rise of 1.2 in.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Blower power is estimated to be 55 watts. Start burner fuel flow is 6.3 pph.

The low-power electric heaters are identical to those in the premix system. They can provide up to 450 watts of heat in 150-watt increments for thermal control and voltage limiting at low powers. The thermal control system weights and volumes are summarized in Table 16.

TABLE 16. THERMAL CONTROL SYSTEM WEIGHT AND VOLUME SUMMARY

Components	Weight, Lb	Volume, In <sup>3</sup>
Waste-Heat Heat Exchanger	6.2	175
Waste-Heat Heat Exchanger Fan	0.5	105
Start Heat Exchanger	14.4	175
Start Burner	3.0	160
Start Burner Fuel Valve	3.0	100
Start Air Blower	3.5	105
Coolant Pump	2.5	105
Coolant Accumulator	2.0	90
Coolant	22.0	
Total	57.1	1015

2.3. <u>Water Recovery</u>. The function of the water recovery system is to supply liquid water to the reactant supply subsystem. The water recovery subsystem consists of the condenser and condenser cooling air fan.

The water recovery subsystem was designed to provide the fuel processor water flow required at rated power for an ambient temperature of  $115^{\circ}F$ . The condenser cooling air flow of 1500 pph was selected on the basis of the condenser optimization study shown in Figure 51. The condenser cooling air fan provides 338 scfm of air with a pressure rise of 0.1 in.  $H_2O$ . The fan parasite power is estimated to be 26 watts. The water recovery system weights and volumes are summarized in Table 17.

TABLE 17. WATER RECOVERY SUBSYSTEM WEIGHT AND VOLUME SUMMARY

Component	Weight, Lb	Volume, In <sup>3</sup>
Condenser	17	170
Condenser Fan	1	380
Plumbing	0.5	100
Total	18.5	650

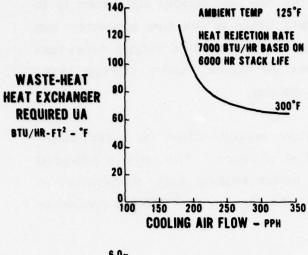


Figure 49.
Start Heat Exchanger Optimization

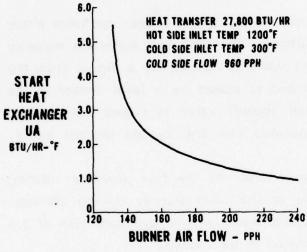


Figure 50.

Trade Study Waste Heat Exchanger
Size versus Stack Exit Temperature
and Cooling Air Flow

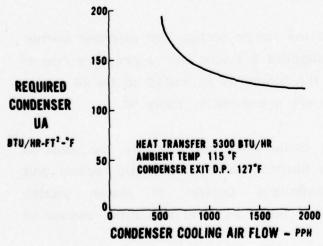


Figure 51. Condenser Optimization

2.4. Reactant Supply. The function of the reactant supply subsystem is to provide the correct mixture of methanol and water to the fuel processor and process air to the reformer burner and stack. The reactant supply subsystem consists of the process fuel pump, process air blower, water storage tank, methanol-water mixture tank valves, and plumbing.

The water storage tank is designed to store enough water for rated power operation on a 125°F, dry day for a period of 12 hours. The tank is equipped with a drain valve activated by a thermal switch sensing water temperature in the tank. A level sensor is also located in the tank to turn off the condenser fan to prevent overfilling.

The methanol-water mixture tank is used to store the proper methanol-water mixture for startup in subfreezing weather. The tank has sufficient capacity for three consecutive starts. The vent valve is opened by a signal from the level sensor in the water storage tank and is closed by a level sensor in the methanol-water mixture tank. The fuel shutoff valve is closed during cold weather to prevent fuel from being pumped into the system without water.

The process fuel pump supplies methanol-water to the fuel processor during startup and normal operation and fuel to the start burner during startup. The fuel pump supplies 11 pph of methanol-water with a pressure rise of 3.5 psid. The pump parasite power is estimated to be 5 watts.

The process air blower supplies air to the power section and reformer burner during normal operation. The blower supplies 5.6 scfm with a pressure rise of 2.1 in.  $H_2O$ . The parasite power of the blower is estimated to be 10 watts. The reactant supply weight and volume are presented in Table 18.

2.5. <u>Control</u>. The control subsystem components are basically the same as those in the premix fuel system. The functions of the automatic control unit differ, however, in providing continuous control of power section air flow, fuel processor air flow, process fuel flow, and sequential control of the following components:

stack coolant inlet temperature low-power heater start air blower reformer start fuel valve power section start burner fuel valve battery load switch condenser exit temperature coolant pump

process air blower process fuel pump start fuel vaporizers main load contractor fuel shutoff valve reformer start air valve ignitors

The control subsystem also monitors critical system parameters, stack coolant inlet temperature, reformer temperature, power section voltage, and power section current. The battery pack designed for two consecutive startupshutdown cycles weighs 8 lb. Table 19 summarizes the energy required for startup and shutdown. The control subsystem weight and volume summary is presented in Table 20.

- 2.6 Fuel Processor and Power Conditioning. The fuel processor and power conditioning subsystems are identical to those in the premix fuel system.
- POWER PLANT DESCRIPTION. As shown in Table 21, the characteristics 3. of the power plant with water recovery are similar to those of the premixed fuel power plant except that weight and volume are increased by 91 lb and 1.7 ft<sup>3</sup> by the addition of the water recovery and freeze-protection equipment. The MTBF for this power plant is also lower by approximately 400 hours because of the additional components (see Figure 52). Water recovery may also adversely affect the operating life of the reformer. Catalyst suppliers and PSD experience indicate that sulfur and chloride contamination of the process water can cause low-temperature reforming catalyst degradation. Chloride and sulfur contamination of the water recovered from the power plant exhaust can occur due to leaching from plumbing and components. Should the Army decide to pursue design of a power plant with water recovery, an approach to water treatment or more frequent replacement of the catalyst will have to be considered. A weight and volume summary for the dc power plant with water recovery is presented in Table 22. A summary of parasite powers is shown in Table 23.

TABLE 18. REACTANT SUPPLY WEIGHT AND VOLUME SUMMARY

Component	Weight, Lb	Volume, In <sup>3</sup>
Process Fuel Pump and Plumbing	3	75
Process Air Blower and Ducting	0.5	175
Water Storage Tank	1	345
Methanol-Water Storage Tank	1	345
Water Tank Drain Valve	2	13
Methanol-Water Tank Vent Valve	2	13
Fuel Shutoff Valve	3	20
Total	12.5	986

TABLE 19. STARTUP AND SHUTDOWN ENERGY REQUIREMENTS

		Energ	gy, Watt-Hours
Components	Power, Watt	s Start	Shutdown
Start Blower	55	14	0
Coolant Pump	10	2.5	2.5
Fuel Processor Start Fuel Valv	'e 3	1	0
Power Section Start Fuel Valve	5	1	0
Fuel Shutoff Valve	10	2.5	2.5
Fuel Processor Start Air Valve	45	11.3	0
Automatic Control Unit	20	5	0 5
Waste Heat Heat Exchanger	10	2.5	2.5
Water Drain Valve	11	0	3
Methanol-Water Vent Valve	10	2.5	0
Electric Fuel Vaporizers (2)	3000	50	0
Total	3179	92.3	15.5
Energy required for two starts	up-shutdown	cycles: 2	16 watt-hours

TABLE 20. CONTROL SYSTEM WEIGHT AND VOLUME SUMMARY

Component	Weight, Lb	Volume, In <sup>3</sup>
ACU	7	170
Battery	8	170
Main Load Contactor	1	30
Exciters (2)	1	60
Instrument Panel	_5	_
Total	22	430

TABLE 21. WATER RECOVERY SYSTEM PRIMARY CHARACTERISTICS

		PD REQ	T. DESIGN	
RATED OUTPUT KW		1.9	1.5	
WEIGHT LB		150.	259.	
VOLUME FT3		6.	8.1	
FUEL CONSUMPTION	LB/KW-HR	2.2	1.22	
START TIME	MINUTES	15.	15.	
OPERATING LIFE	HOURS	6000.	6000.	
MTBF	HOURS	750.	1100.	
TEMPERATURE RANG	E °F	-65 TO 12	25°F -65 TO	125°F
NUMBER OF STARTS		2000.	2000.	
		· ·		

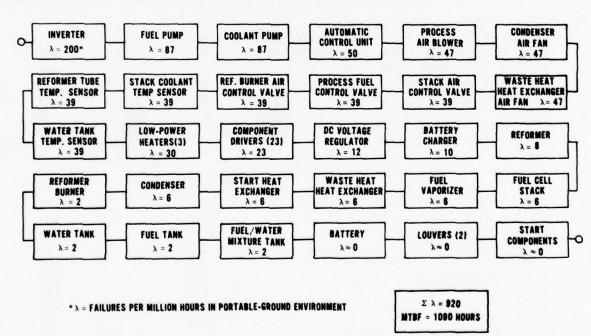


Figure 52. Reliability Model for Water Recovery 1.5-kW Methanol Power Plant

1. RADC-TR-75-22, January 1975, Nonelectronic Reliability Notebook.

3. AVCO Corp., March 1962, Reliability Physics.

<sup>2.</sup> MIL-HDBK-217B, 20 September 1974, Reliability Prediction of Electronic Equipment

TABLE 22. WATER RECOVERY SYSTEM WEIGHT AND VOLUME SUMMARY, DC SET

	WEIGHT, LB		VOLUME,	IN <sup>3</sup>
POWER SECTION				
CELL STACK (WITHOUT COOLANT) CATHODE AIR VALVE DUCTING POWER SECTION SUBTOTAL	64 3 1	68	4990 23 100	5112
CONTROL SUBSYSTEM				
ACU BATTERY MAIN LOAD CONTACTOR EXCITERS (2) INSTRUMENT PANEL	7 8 1 1 5		170 170 30 60	
CONTROL SUBSYSTEM SUBTOTAL		22		430
REACTANT SUPPLY SUBSYSTEM PROCESS FUEL PUMP AND PLUMBING PROCESS AIR BLOWER AND DUCTING WATER STORAGE TANK WATER TANK DRAIN VALVE METHANOL/WATER TANK VENT VALVE FUEL SHUTOFF VALVE METHANOL/WATER STORAGE TANK REACTANT SUPPLY SUBTOTAL	3 0.5 1 2 2 2 3 1	12.5	75 175 345 13 13 20 345	986
THERMAL MANAGEMENT SUBSYSTEM				
WASTE HEAT HEAT EXCHANGER WASTE HEAT HEAT FAN START HEAT EXCHANGER START BURNER START BURNER FUEL VALVE START AIR BLOWER COOLANT PUMP COOLANT ACCUMULATOR COOLANT THERMAL MANAGEMENT SUBTOTAL	6.2 0.5 14.4 3.0 3.0 3.5 2.5 2.0 22.0	57.1	175 105 175 160 100 105 105 90	1015

TABLE 22. (Continued)

WATER RECOVERY SUBSYSTEM	WEIGHT, LB	VOLUME, IN3
CONDENSER CONDENSER FAN PLUMBING WATER RECOVERY SUBTOTAL	17 1 0.5 18.5	170 380 100 650
FUEL PROCESSING SUBSYSTEM  BURNER/VAPORIZER/REFORMER  DUCTING AND VALVES  FUEL PROCESSOR SUBSYSTEM SUBTOTAL	30 13 43.0	2074 660 2730
POWER CONDITIONING DC VOLTAGE REGULATOR POWER CONDITIONING SUBTOTAL	14 14.0	660
STRUCTURE SUBTOTAL	23.5 <u>23.5</u>	
TOTAL	258.6	11583

TABLE 23. WATER RECOVERY PARASITE POWER SUMMARY

COMPONENT	POWER, WATTS
FUEL PUMP	5
PROCESS AIR BLOWER	10
CONDENSER FAN	26
WASTE HEAT HEAT EXCHANGER FAN	10
COOLANT PUMP	10
BURNER AIR VALVE	20
STACK AIR VALVE	20
ACU	20
BATTERY CHARGER	30
MAIN LOAD CONTACTOR	10
PROCESS FUEL VALVE	3
TOTAL	164

## CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions have been drawn from the results of the data base review and data base confirmation parts of the program:

- 1. A baseline activity can be defined for steam reforming reagent-grade methanol on catalyst T2130 (United Catalysts, Inc.) at rated conditions: (pressure, 1 atmosphere;  $H_2O/CH_3OH$  mole ratio, 1.5:1; temperature, 400 to  $550^{\circ}F$ ).
- 2. Operation at off-rated conditions per temperature ( $<600^{\circ}F$ ), pressure (50 psia), and H<sub>2</sub>O/CH<sub>3</sub>OH mole ratio (<0.7) does not affect this baseline activity.
- 3. The effect of impurities in the methanol feed (ethanol, isobutanol, sulfur, and chlorine) on baseline activity can be estimated by deactivation factors that permit estimation of end-of-life activity for the catalyst.
- 4. Ethanol and isobutanol deactivate by reversible adsorption on the catalyst surface. A minimum activity is reached that has the same value for both impurities at saturation adsorption coverage ( $\sim^1_4$  baseline activity). This minimum is reached at 400 ppmw ethanol and 100 ppmw isobutanol.
- 5. This deactivation may be compensated for by an approximately  $50^{\circ}$ F increase in mean operating temperature.
- 6. An experiment with technical-grade methanol containing approximately 100 ppmw ethanol confirmed that after an initial deactivation, a constant, lower activity value was established.
- 7. Using deactivation factors, tradeoffs may be evaluated between fuel purity, availability, and power plant performance.

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The conclusions drawn from the results of the conceptual design study are:

- 1. The premix fuel power plant utilizing an air-cooled stack with recycle has the greatest potential for meeting the purchase description requirements. Weight and volume, although exceeding the purchase description requirement by 17%, can be reduced to meet the Army's goal by increasing fuel consumption. The new level of fuel consumption will remain lower than goal requirements.
- 2. Adding water recovery capability increases power plant weight by 48% and volume by 16%; it also adds complexity for freeze protection and to development cost. Water recovery may reduce reformer life or require water treatment.
- 3. The 2000 starts and low ambient temperature requirements are not typical of commercial applications and require further investigation.
- 4. Short-term operation on unreacted methanol (concentrations up to 20%) and on ethanol (up to 6% concentration) is not detrimental to fuel cell performance at 375°F.
- 5. A high-performance reformer design has been defined that meets all power plant process requirements.
- 6. The reformer should operate satisfactorily on methanol containing up to 100 ppm higher alcohols, which includes approximately 40% of the commercial methanol sources.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made by PSD as the result of the reported program:

- 1. To compensate for deactivation due to impurities, the reformer may run at temperatures greater than  $500^{\circ}F$ . The behavior of higher alcohol impurities in this temperature range should be investigated, in particular to determine if carbon laydown may occur.
- 2. No quantitative analysis for effluent ethanol and isobutanol was possible in this program. The conversion and product distribution from ethanol and isobutanol should be determined at reformer operating conditions.
- 3. The effect of other possible reformer products, e.g., ethers and aldehydes, on fuel cell performance should be evaluated.
- 4. Steam reforming of methanol with high impurity levels of ethanol (>500 ppmw) and isobutanol (>2500 ppmw) should be investigated to simulate operation on methyl fuels.
- 5. Several, less pure, grades of methanol should be run at high space velocity to check for effects of impurities, other than higher alcohols, which may be detrimental to catalyst activity.
- 6. The effect of total pressure and of reactant partial pressures on reaction rate should be determined.
- 7. Alternative catalyst systems that may steam-reform higher alcohols at intermediate temperatures (lower than conventional reforming) should be sought.

- 8. The effects of a large number of starts and low ambient temperature should be investigated.
- 9. Investigate tradeoffs between longer or shorter start time (30 minutes) and/or added weight versus startup/shutdown losses should be considered.
- 10. Effects of methanol and higher alcohols on long-term fuel cell performance at lower temperatures (325 to 350°F) should be investigated.
- 11. The transient characteristics of the system, particularly the fuel processing subsystem, should be investigated.
- 12. The fuel consumption versus weight tradeoffs should be pursued.

## **GLOSSARY**

DEACTIVATION FACTOR, η: an adjustment factor, applied to a baseline catalyst activity, to estimate the lower activity to be expected in the presence of catalyst poisons or other causes of decreasing activity

FUEL: moles CH<sub>3</sub>OH/hr

MA: moles argon/hr

MCH<sub>4</sub>: moles CH<sub>4</sub>/hr

MCO: moles CO/hr

 $MCO_2$ : moles  $CO_2/hr$  $MH_2$ : moles  $H_2/hr$ 

MH<sub>2</sub>O: moles H<sub>2</sub>O/hr

 $MN_2$ : moles  $N_2/hr$  $MO_2$ : moles  $O_2/hr$ 

Mode III: 1.5-kW, 60-Hz, Model MEPX031A

Mode IV: 1.5-kW, 28-volt direct current, Model MEPX030A

PPH: pounds per hours mass
PPMW: parts per million, weight

PSID: pounds force per square inch, differential

PT: total pressure (pounds force per square inch, absolute)

RM-1: Simulated reformed methane, i.e., 70% H<sub>2</sub>, 1% CO, 19% CO<sub>2</sub>

THSV: theoretical hydrogen space velocity; the reactor space velocity, in volumes of gas per volume reactor per hour, based on the

hardware and formal for

hydrogen produced from the methanol feed in reaction:

 $CH_3OH + H_2O \rightarrow CO_2 + 3H_2$ 

1 TF: temperature in degrees Fahrenheit

UTILIZATION (U): cell reactant consumption/inlet reactant flow

## APPENDIX A

Operating Parameters for 1.5-kW Army Methanol Power Plant with Premix Fuel

BOL CELL PERFOCMANCE

%

RELATIVE HUMOITY = \_

TAKES = -65.0 °F

TABLE A-1

1.5-KW ARMY METHANOL POWERPLANT WITH PREMIX FUEL

35969 1,3371 ,16794E-01.  1,6299 7,9717 ,10012 .  1,6299 7,9717 ,10012 .  1,6299 7,9717 ,10012 .  1,6299 7,9717 ,10012 .  1,6291 1,02465 ,35750E-02.  3512E-01,3175E-01,28465 ,35750E-02.  3512E-01,		11 11	14	SHE	MHZO	9434	460	MCUS	201	MNZ	4 1	130	100
		•		•	0.	•	0.	0.	.35969	1,3371	.16794E-01,	0	49,6625
24.5   1.00   1.		-	41.4	0.	0	0	0.		. 35969	1.3371	.0	0	49,6425
			14.696	0.	13620.	•	•	••	1,6299	7.9717	.10012	0	297.227
		296.56	14.696	•	.62927		•	•	1.6299	7.9717	10015	0	297.227
		298.56	14.696		. 22470E-	01.0	0.		.653418	-01.28465	. 35750E-02		10.6134
10   10   10   10   10   10   10   10		296.56	14.696		. 22470E-	010		•	.653416	101.28465	. 35750E-02		10,6134
		322,11	14.697		. Sb4166.	01.0	5	-05	-01,653416	.01.28465	. 35750£-02	0	14.1104
1900   1900		1964.2	14,697	0.	.12256	0.	0.	3512E	-01, 31175E	.01.28465	. 35750L-02	0	14.1104
1		1964.2	14.697	•	.12256	•	•	.635126	-01.31175E	.01.28465	.35750t "02,	0.0	14,1180
10   10   10   10   10   10   10   10		1207.3	14.697	•	12256	•	•	361564.	-01.51175E	.01.28465	50E-02	0	14.1164
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,		1207.3	14,697		12256	•	0.	32126	-01,31175E	101.28465	.35750E-02		14.1104
11   12   12   12   12   12   12   12		911,82	14.697	9.	.12256	0.	•	.63512E	-01.31175E.	101.28465	357506-02	0	14,1164
11		911.62	14.697	•	12256	•	•	.63512E	-01, \$1175E.	.01.28465	.35750E+02	0	14.1184
14   17   17   17   17   17   17   17		011,82	14.697	0.	.12256	0.		63512E	-01,31175E	.01.28465	.35750E-02	0,	14,1164
1		811.62	14.697	•	12256	•	0.	.63512E	-01, 311754	101.28465	.35750E-02	0,	=
1971   1970   1971						*****	9	MCIIIS	6114	677	•	11161	300
10   10   10   10   10   10   10   10		-	1 1	244	- MMCU		200	30.0		344		415126-01	Š
150   151					9736616		•					645126-01	1.75138
1995   1990   1964   1952   1990	707				952476	010		0		0		63512E-01	3.75136
1999   1990   1991   1990   1991   1991   1992   1993   1992		350. 52	14.700	9	95247E-	01.0		•	0	•		635126-01	3,75138
1975   11,700   1519416-01.0   191966-02.533266-01.0   .0   .0   .0   .0   .0   .0   .0	105	399.41	14.700	.18634	35940E-	010	. 61916	E-U2,59320E	-01.0	•	•	0	3,75138
1567-56 144,700 .ba141E-U1. 35948E-01.0 .d		399.41	14.700	.18634	35948E-	01.0	.41916	E-U2.59320E	-010-	0.			3,75130
117 PT HH2 HH20 HCH4 HCO HCUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ H		367.56	14.700	. 64141E-US	35948E-	01.0	91610	E-02,54320E	-010-	•	•	0	3,50501
3 TF PT HH2 MH2D HCH4 HCD HCUZ HUZ HH2 HL2 FUEL PPH  4 15 14.996 .0 .62927 .0 .0 .0 14.4702 6.6346 6.8345 6.0140 2.47.595  3 15 5 14.996 .0 .62927 .0 .0 .0 14.4702 6.6346 6.8345 6.0140 2.47.595  3 15 5 14.996 .0 .0 .62927 .0 .0 .0 17.4470 6.6346 6.8345 6.0140 2.47.595  3 15 5 14.996 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 17.447 7.6871 7.8831 .0 .0 286.5160  3 15 5 14.896 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 17.447 7.6871 7.8831 .0 286.5160  3 15 5 14.896 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 17.447 7.6871 7.8831 .0 286.5160  3 15 5 14.896 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 17.447 7.6871 7.8831 .0 286.5160  3 15 5 14.896 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 17.4697 7.6871 7.8831 .0 286.5160  3 15 5 14.896 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 17.4697 6.832 7.8831 .0 286.5160  3 15 5 14.896 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 17.4697 6.832 7.8831 .0 286.5160  3 15 5 14.896 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 17.4697 6.832 7.8831 .0 287.71 Ax.73  ART AC AC POWER = 1500.0 WATTS  ALEATER EFFICIENCY = 84.0 % 6 .0 .0 17.4697 6.532 7.1 Ax.73  ALEATER EFFICIENCY = 84.0 % 6 .0 .0 .0 17.4697 6.532 7.1 Ax.73  ALEATER EFFICIENCY = 84.0 % 6 .0 .0 .0 17.4697 6.532 7.1 Ax.73  ALEATER EFFICIENCY = 84.0 % 6 .0 .0 .0 17.4697 6.532 7.1 Ax.73  ALEATER EFFICIENCY = 84.0 % 6 .0 .0 .0 17.4697 6.532 7.1 Ax.73  ALEATER EFFICIENCY = 84.0 % 6 .0 .0 .0 17.4697 6.532 7.1 Ax.73  ALEATER EFFICIENCY = 84.0 % 6 .0 .0 .0 17.4697 6.532 7.1 Ax.73  ALEATER EFFICIENCY = 84.0 % 6 .0 .0 .0 17.4697 6.532 7.1 Ax.73  ALEATER EFFICIENCY = 84.0 % 6 .0 .0 .0 17.4697 6.532 7.1 Ax.73  ALEATER EFFICIENCY = 84.0 % 6 .0 .0 .0 17.4697 6.532 7.1 Ax.73  ALEATER EFFICIENCY = 84.0 % 6 .0 .0 .0 17.4697 6.532 7.1 Ax.73  ALEATER EFFICIENCY = 84.0 % 6 .0 .0 .0 17.4697 6.532 7.1 Ax.73  ALEATER EFFICIENCY = 84.0 % 6 .0 .0 .0 17.4697 6.532 7.1 Ax.73  ALEATER EFFICIENCY = 84.0 % 6 .0 .0 .0 17.4697 6.532 7.1 Ax.73  ALEATER EFFICIENCY = 84.0 % 6 .0 .0 .0 17.4697 6.532 7.1 Ax.73  ALEATER EFFICIENCY = 84.0 % 6 .0 .0 .0 17.4697 6.532 7.1 Ax.73  ALEATER EFFICIENCY = 84.0 % 6 .0 .0 .0 17.4697 6.532 7.1 Ax.73  ALEATER EFFICIENCY = 84.0 % 6 .0 .0 .0 17.4797 7.1 Ax.73  ALEATER EFFICIENCY = 84.0 % 6 .0 .0 17.4797 7.1 Ax.73  ALEATER		367.57	14,700	.balalk-ul	35948E-	01.0	41910	E-02.59320E	-01.0	•	•	0	3.50502
137.56 11.696 .0 .0 .65327 .0 .0 .0 1.4702 6.6334 .3335E-01.0 277.595  357.56 11.696 .0 .0 .65327 .0 .0 .0 1.4702 6.6334 .3335E-01.0 277.595  357.56 11.696 .0 .0 .65227 .0 .0 .0 1.4702 6.6334 .3335E-01.0 277.595  259.56 11.696 .0 .0 .60680 .0 .0 .0 1.7665 7.6871 .95341-01.0 286.514  259.56 11.696 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.7045 7.6871 .95341-01.0 286.516  357.56 11.696 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.7045 7.6871 .95341-01.0 286.516  357.56 11.696 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.7045 7.6871 .95341-01.0 286.516  357.56 11.696 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.7045 7.6871 .95341-01.0 286.516  357.56 11.696 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.7045 7.6871 .95341-01.0 286.516  357.56 11.696 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.7045 7.6871 .95341-01.0 286.516  357.56 11.696 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0		3 76	1	SHN	MH20	HCHA	HCO	. HCUZ	NO2	MAZ		130	Hdd
187.56 14.096 .0 .62927 .0 .0 .0 1.4702 6.6346 .033255E01.0 227.595  307.56 14.096 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.4702 6.6346 .033255E01.0 247.595  207.56 14.096 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.7665 7.6871 .96531-01.0 280.6184  209.56 14.096 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.7665 7.6871 .96531-01.0 280.6184  200.56 14.096 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.7034 7.6871 .96531-01.0 280.6186  307.56 14.096 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.7034 7.6871 .96531-01.0 280.6186  307.56 14.096 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.7034 7.6871 .96531-01.0 280.6186  307.56 14.096 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.7034 7.6871 .96531-01.0 280.6186  307.56 14.096 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.8467 6.5325 .833991-01.0 287.596  307.56 14.096 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.8467 6.5325 .833991-01.0 287.596  307.56 14.096 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0		4 16	14	MHZ	MHZO	HCHA	HCO.	HCUZ	HUZ	BNE		ner.	HAA
307.56 14.006 .0 .0 .0 1.4702 6.6340 .03325t=01.0 247.565  5 1F PT HH2 HH20 HCH4 HCU HCU2 HU2 HH2 280.56 144.606 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .17645 7.6671 .95341=01.0 266.614 280.56 144.606 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .17645 7.6671 .95341=01.0 266.614 280.56 14.606 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .17645 7.6671 .95341=01.0 266.614 280.56 14.606 .0 .72900 .0 .0 .0 .17034 7.6671 .95341=01.0 266.614 280.56 14.606 .0 .10001 .0 .0 .0 .0 .17034 7.6671 .95341=01.0 266.614 280.56 14.606 .0 .10001 .0 .0 .0 .0 .13441=01.0 39.3520 287.56 14.606 .0 .10001 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .13467 6.325 .13241=01.0 39.3520 287.56 14.606 .0 .10001 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .14697 6.325 .13241=01.0 39.3520 287.56 14.606 .0 .10001 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .14697 6.325 .13241=01.0 39.3520 287.56 14.606 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0		367.56	14.696	0	168927	0.	0	•	1.4702	6.6346	. 63325E . 01.	0	247,585
15 pt hu2		367.56	14.696	•	18629	0.		0.	1.4702	6.634	.83325t -01.	0	247.585
290.56 14.646		91.9			0077	47.51		CII	HU2	CNH		net	Had
1.7034   1.6051   1.7034   1.6051   1.7034   1.6051   1.7034   1.6051   1.7034   1.6051   1.7034   1.6051   1.7034   1.6051   1.7034   1.6051   1.7034   1.6051   1.7034   1.6051   1.7034   1		100	101	200	0000	-	2		1.74.6	7 6871	045431-01	1 0	4
167.56 19.696 .0 .72900 .0 .0 .0 .0 .1.7034 7.6671 .965434-01.0 2866.860  167.56 19.696 .0 .72900 .0 .0 .0 .0 .1.7034 7.6671 .965434-01.0 2866.860  167.56 19.696 .0 .10001 .0 .0 .0 .0 .2336 1.0545 .132494-01.0 39.3520  167.56 19.696 .0 .10001 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .2336 1.0545 .132494-01.0 39.3520  167.56 19.696 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0		244.54	20.00	200	0000				1.7645	7.6671	965436-01		286.614
1000   1000		107.56	10.00		72900				1.7034	7.6671	965434-01		286.860
167.56 11,696 .U ., 10001 .O ., 0 ., 23368 1,0545 ., 13244E-01.0 39,3520 367.56 14,696 .U ., 10001 .O ., 0 ., 0 ., 24368 1,0545 ., 13244E-01.0 39,3520 367.56 14,696 .U ., 62899 .U ., 0 ., 0 ., 0 ., 0 ., 0 ., 0 ., 0 .		367.56	14.696		72900	0		•	1.7034	7.6671	.96543t-01.		286.860
367.56 19,696 ,U ,10001 .0 ,0 ,0 ,25368 1.0543 ,13246E-01.0 39,3520  b 17		367.56	14.696	.0	10001	0	0	0.	.23368	1.0545	.13244E-01.	0	39,3520
FOR THE THE HAZO HEHA HEU HEUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HAZO HAZO HAZO HEAGO TO		367.56	14.696	2.	10001	•	0.	••	.25368	1.0545		•	34.3520
14,696 .0 .0 .02899 .0 .0 .0 11,4697 6,6323 .832998-01.0 241,508  NET AC POWER = 1500.0 WATTS  HEATER PRUER = 0. WATTS  TWERTER PRUER = 0. WATTS  SPECIFIC FUEL CANSUMPTION 0.293512			-	245	MHZO	HCHA	200	4008	. HU2	HN2	An	VEL	наа
156 10,656 .0 .0 .0 1,4697 6,525 .032998-01.0 247,500  NET AC POWERS = 1500.0 WATTS  HEATER POWERS FOLION CURRENT 37.1 ANYS  DC VOLTAGE  SAIO YOUTS  INVERTER FFICIENCY = 84.0 %  SPECIFIC FUEL CONSUMPTION 0.29352		307.56	14.696	0	62899	2	0	•	1.4697	6.6325	. 63299E-01.		247.508
POWERSECTION CURRENT 37.1 ANTES  POWERSECTION CURRENT 37.1 ANTES  POWERSECTION CURRENT 37.1 ANTES  POWERSECTION CURRENT 37.1 ANTES  Secure 2. Secure fuel Consumption 0.293512.		307.56	14.696	0.	.62899	0.	•	•	1.4697	6.6325	. 83299E-01.	•	247.508
POWERSECTION CURRENT 57.1 ANTES  POWERSECTION CURRENT 57.1 ANTES  POWERSECTION CURRENT 57.1 ANTES  POWERSECTION CURRENT 57.1 ANTES  SECURE CONSUMPTION 0.293512											-		-
Pawer = $0$ . Whits $S4.0$ Yours $S6.0$ Yours $S6.0$ Yours $S6.0$ Yours $S6.0$ Yours			NET			0.0 Was	2			POWER			1 Arres
Pawer = 0. WANTS SPECIFIC FUEL CONSUMPTION O. 243542.													
EFFICIENCY = 84.0 % SPECIFIC FLEE CONSUMPTION 0.29342			HEAT		1	1	775			DC N	DLTAGE	55	Noc75
			Ime			,				SPECIF	70 FUEL CONST	MPTION O.	
													i

Power Systems Division

I.S-KW ARMY METHANOL POWERPLANT WITH PREMIX FUEL TABLE A-2

200 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	200
GOODSHANNING WELL WINNINGS WEL	HA SECTION CURE  VALUE E COLOR  VALU

1.5-KW ARMY METHANOL POWERPLANT WITH PREMIX FUEL

Power

185/KW-H
H
FUEL CONSUMPTION 1.3
SPECIFIC FUEL
.0
8.0 %
FICIENCY =
INVERTER EFFICIES
In

BOL CELL PERFORMANCE

%

RELATIVE HUMBITY = \_

TANB = -65.0 °F

Power Systems Division

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1	FCR	-088	34
	Annes	VOLTE	185/KW-
	19.47 Amps	57.16 1018	141
	CURRENT		CONSUMPTION
	POWERSECTION CURRENT	DC VOLTAGE	SPECIFIC FUEL CONSUMPTION 141 LES/KW-HR

					2	200	14179	51850	. 67115E-02.0	05.0	19.6452
	Ī						14179	93026	67135E-U2	05.0	19.6452
								\$ 6425	050856-01.	.01.0	245.40
129	404		1				1.6017	7.6425	95985E-01.	-01.0	265.609
1000			48294E-01				. 64931E-	84931E-01.40525	.50897£-02.0	-05.0	15.1446
1000			48204E-01.0	0100		•	. 04931E-	849316-01,40525	.50897E-02.0	-05.0	15.1007
		.32682E-U1	669406-01.0	0100	21766	E-02.30003E	30803E-01,84931E-01,40525	01.40525	.508976-02.0	0.50-	16.9634
1107	)	0	. 496426-01	0.10	0	.329796.	32979E-U1,67502E-01,40525	62504.10	. \$08076-02.0	.05.0	16.9634
1107		•	99642E-01.0	0100	•	.32979E.	32979E-01,67502E-01,40525	01,40525	.50897£-02.0	0.50	16.9634
34.0		•	99642E-01.0	.010.	•	.32979E.	. 32979E-U1, 67502E-U1, 40525	01,40525	.50897£-02.0	05.0	16.9634
7.54.0	-	•	996426-01.0	010.	•	.32979E.	.32979£-01,67502€-01,40525	01.40525	.50897E-02.0	0.50	16.9634
553.2	-	•	99642E-01.0	.0100	•	. 32979E.	. 32979E-01.67502E-01.40525	.01.40525	.50897E-02.0	0.50	16.7636
553.2	-	•	99642E-01.0	0100	0	.32979E.	329796-01,675026-01,40525	01.40525	.50697E-02.0	0.50	16.9634
553.2		0.	996426-01.0	010.	0	.329798.	32979E-01,67502E-01,40525	01,40525	.50897E-02.0	-05.0	16.9634
553,21	1 14,697	•	.996a2E-01.0	.01.0	•	. 32979E.	32979E-01.67502E-01.40525	01,40525	.50897E-02.0	-05.0	16.9636
		-	60.77	47.64		MC03	*05	671	1	FUEL	Had
-		711	0344	- Len	2	-				£30.06	
	:	2.	4946 AL -01 .0	0.10	•	•		•		201000	
	:	•	49469E-01.0	0.	•	•	•	•	•	10-36-16-5	
350.3			. 49469E-01.0	010	0.			00		יייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	
350,32	_	2	494696-01.0	010.	•	•	•	•	•	. 364745.01	
360.1	_	.967616-01	186666-01.0	0.10	.21766	21766E-UZ. 30803E-01.0	0.10	•	•	•	
366.14	_	.96761E-01	.16666E-01.0	010.	.21766	21766E-UZ. 30803E-01.0	01.0	0.	•		
357.1	_	. 32662E -01	106666-01.	0.10	. 21766	217666-02, 308036-01,	0.10	0.	0.		
357.1	14.700	. 326626-01	. 18666-01	0,10	,21766	21766E-04, 30803E-01,	0.10	•	0.		
3 16		HHZ	HH20	HCHA	MCO	ncu2	404	HNZ	1	t vet	144
	:	CHH.	U CHM	MCHA	900	MC02	402	244	4	FUEL	H 4 4
			91017	0			1.4579	7.1080	. 892716-01	-01.0	265.760
357.10	14,696		41077	•		•	1.4579	7.1080	. 692716-01.0	0.10	269.76
	10	CHE	1420	HCHA	MPO	4602	MUS	INS.	4 2	FUEL	1144
		3 0	ANDRA				1.5168	1.2373	. 90895£-01.0	01.0	270.06
129	404		86248	0		0	1.5168	7.2373	. 408956-01.0	.010	270.064
			92456			•	1.4847	7.2373	.90895E-01.0	.01.0	270.594
		. 0	92456				1.4847	7.2375	. 90895E-01.0	.01.0	270.594
157		3	160111-01.0	01.0	0	0	. 26330E-01		.161196-02.0	.05.0	4.7986
357.18	14.696		164316-01	01.0		•	. 26 3 30E -01	01.12834	.161196-02.0	05.0	. 79864
:		-				200	201		1	Fuer	144
	-	244	HHED		200	30.0	-	310.	0 100 31 4604		346. 706
157.10	14,696	0.	91016	0,	•	•	104584	10010	0.10-36-01.0		2000
157.11											

TAKES = -65.0 %

NET AC PWIER = 750.0 WATTS

HEATER PAVER = 0. WATS

INVERTER EFFICIENCY = 84.0 %

15-KW ARMY METHANOL FOWERPLANT WITH PREMIX FUEL

nrec 2=

	Ca T	2470	HCHE	76.0	4502	nt.	24.	HA FUEL		100	ĺ
454		9	0.	0	0.	SURFE	11500	74204-03		28.7977	
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4			0			4400	17500	0.40-10-010		20 7977	
		4007				2 1 2 1	1150	0.100100100		077 386	
45.4		40.0				1.701	2547.	016256		200.000	
9.0		339alt-01.0	01.0			. 67 0 1 1 E -	87011E-01. 30612	0.50-1010		14.4775	
969		\$59HIE-01.0	01.0		0.	. 674116-	87411E-01.3581c	. 487 uut - 02.0		14.4775	
1691	.370865-01	549416-01.0	01.0	244656	-U2. 3utere	-01.674116-	P1.5641¢	. 48744E-02.0		16.5225	
100		92049£-01.0	01.0	0	.37009	-01.676u4E-	01.38412	. 48744E-02.0		16.5225	
1.697	0	920494-01.0	010	0.	. 370b9E	-01.676uut-	01.36812	. 487 uut - 02.0		16.5225	
1.697	0	920a9E-01.0	01.0	0	. 370bgE	-01.676448-	01.38814	. 087 uut - 02.0		16.5225	
1691	0.	92049£-01.0	01.0		.37069E	-01.676udt -	01,3661	. 487 uut - 02.0		16,5225	
1.647	0.	92049E-01.0	01.0	•	370696	.0 .37069£-01.67644£-01.3881¢	01,3881	. ub7a4t-02.0		16,5225	
1.697	0.	92049E-01.0	010	0.	.37009£	-01,676udt-	01,38812	. 46744t-02.0		16,5225	
1.693	0.	92049E-01,0	0100	. 0.	. 37009£	-01.676aut -	01,36612	.487aut-02.0			
169.	0.	.92049£-01,0	01.0	••	. \$7069E	37069E-01,67644E-01,3681	01.36612	.48704£-02.0			TH
	244	2077	ACH BHOM	27.	PCU2	204	CNE	HA FUEL		OM	15
		2.6.016.001		2					100,010	4050	1
		. 53503E-010							4104 WE - 01		PA
3		0.10-310466				•			1000000	P	G
		20002							110.00.00	,	E
		360056		207076	200305				1001100		I
001	910010	- CO401 - CO100	200	300000	0.10-12-06-50-10-01-0		•	0.			S
. 100	.10076	209916	0.10	. 544035	54465E-06.34662E-01.0	0.10	0.			10450	B
.100	.37068E-01	-318602.	0.10	1594624	.04. S4642E	-01.0	٥.	0.		.04501	20
001	. \$7088E-01	.20961E-	01.0	.244656	.UZ. 34622E	0.10-	0.			2,04501	T
1			47.1		60.77						Q
	244	0244		200	207	300	2	130.			AU
	SHR	MHZD	HCH4	400	HCUS	HUE	HNS	MA FUEL	_	наа	Li
9600	0.	. 679A4	0.	0.	•	1.5402	6.9893	.87760t-01.0		158	T
1.596	•	.67984	0.	6.	•	1.5402	6,9895	.87780t-01.0			Y
											PI
	24:	CHE	301	20.	2004	704	HNS	MA FUEL		114	A
		04530				100.1	2010	0.10-3/4/20		675-171	CI
0,00		2000		•	•	10001	1 27.6	0.10-3/1924		375 716	I
		11175				4164	1 2764	934474-010		276 216	CA
		277.35				854.1	At 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 600 400 400		000000	В
9.40		377.02t-	0.10-			. 854136	-01.36761	. 48680t-02.0		14.4661	LB
	244	211	317	300	2004	405	ANS.	-44	_	над	
	•		2	•	•	1.5406	2000	0.10-34116		3.0 .40	
9,9,	•	. 01443			•	103606	0.404.0	0.10-361110.		064.043	
,											
	,						(				
NET	NET AC POWER	1ER = 105.0	O WATTS	75			L'OWER.	HOWERSECTION CURLENT		THE HELD	
HERT	HEATER POWER	0.001 =	O WESTS	7			DC VOLTAGE	NTAGE		S6.87 Vale	
1										120	
1 NO	TANEDTE CERCIONES 84.0	S = 124	4.0 %				Specie	SPECIFIC THE CONSUMPTION		1.08 1 wHR	HE
1											
1-	1	0	Dente	17	0	%	108	COLL PERFORMANCE	33445		
0113	100		1.66.11.2	1. ELKTILE 17211 3/17	-	-					

1000 1000

- mudna 4 7 6

57.41 YOUTS

LS-KW ARMY METHANOL POWERPLANT WITH PREMIX FUEL

22.57 14.696		•	••	•	•	0.	.17992	. 6688	. 840021-02.0	24,6311
122.57 14.6			•	•	•					
122.57 14.6			0.		0.	0.	11992	. 66884	. 84002E-02.0	24,6311
		•	.71053	•	•	•	1.7219	7.7221	. 969826-01.0	268.110
			.71053	0.	•	•	1.7219	7.7221	. 469625-01.0	266,116
-	1	0	37784E-01	-01.0	•	0.	. 41569E	41569E-01, 41064	.51572E-02.0	15,3213
-		•	37789E-01	-010-	•	•		5696-01.41064	.515726-02.0	15.3514
-		329306-01	. 56443E-01	-01.0	.217	21798E-UZ.30791E-01		915696-01,41064	-51572£-02.0	17.1399
-	-	0	. 89 37 36 -01	-010-	0.	.32966	32966E-01,74016E	4016E-01.41064	.51572£-02.0.	17.1399
-		0.	. 693736-01	-01.0	•	.32966	32966E-01,74016E	74016E-01,41064	. \$1572E-02.0	17,1399
-			893736-01	-010-	•	.32966	32966E-01,74016E-01,41064	-01.01064	.51572£-02.0	17.1399
-	1		893736-01	-01.0	0	.32966	32966E-01.74016E-01.41064	-01. a1064	. 51572E-02.0	17.1599
_			89 17 36 -01	-01.0	0	.32966	32966E-01.74016E-01.41064	-01.4106	. 51572£-02.0	17.1399
-		•	891736-01	0100	9	.32966	32966E-01,74016E-01,41064	-01.41064	.51572t-02.0	17.1399
•			89173E-01.0	-01.0	0	.32966	32966E-01.74016E-01.41064	-01.41069	51572t-02.0	17.1399
-	0. 969		. 693736-01	010.	•	.32966	32966E-01,74016E-01,41064	-01,41064	. 51572L-02.0	17,1399
. 11		HHS	MHZO	MCH4	HCD	HCDS	H02	HN2	HA FUEL	۵
	•	•	49450E-01	0.10.	0.	•	•	•		_
	•	0	49450E-01.0	0100	0.	0.	•	0.		-
150.11		0	49450E-01.0	01.0	0	0.0	0.	0.	.0 .32966E-01	_
	•		494506-01.0	.01.0	0.	•	0.	•		-
		94724E-01	18489E-01.0	01.0	2117	217586-02.307916-01.	6-01.0			-
		347236-01	184896-01.0	011.0	217	217565-02.30791	F-01.0		0.	1.94719
		\$29.506-01	164596-01.0	01.0	2117	21758E-02.30791E-01.0	E-01.0			1.81858
357.00 14.700		32930E-01	186596-01	-01.0	.217	21756E-02.30791E-01	E-01.0			1,61856
				-					and the statement of th	-
11	Î	845	MHZD	HCHA	400	MCUZ .	MUZ	2NE	HA FUEL	Hdd
14	Ē	12	MHZO	HCHA	400	MEUZ	204	HNZ	MA FUEL	наа
		-	71053	•	•	•	1.5420	7.0534	.885826-01.0	263,287
357.09 14.696		0.	.71053	•	•	•	1,5420	7.0532	.885824-01.0	263.287
16 01	=		DEMA	a H OH	MED	HCUZ	402	CNN	MA FUEL	Had
			47205	0			1.6304	7.3114	1 A 2 4 E . D 1 .	272.796
			47205				1.6104	7.3114	918741-01.0	272.796
			73654	0		•	1.5985	7.3114	. 91824E-01.0	272.925
57.09			73654	0		•	1.5965	7.5114	. 91A24E-01.0	272.925
137.09	-		25058E-01.0	01.0	0	0.	. 56553£ -01	•	.32487L-02.0	9.65598
_		0.	260566-01.0	0.10.	•	•	.565536.	-01.25867	. 32487£-02.0	9.65598
	i	Z	20077	2471	2	2004	400	2	MA 6.115.1	100
			4.0.4					1 0537	86766 001	241 240
321.04	200				•	•		1 0501	0.10.10.00.	241.249
			. 1030		•			35001	0010 70/604	1030603

SPECIFIC FUEL CONSUMPTION 1.76 BOL CELL PERFORMACE DC VOLTAGE % Ó RELATIVE HUMOITY = HEATER POWER = 1500 WATTS INVERTER EFFICIENCY = 84.0 TAN3 = -65.0 °F

	FUEL
	PREMIX
	WITH
A-7	POWERPLANT
TABLE /	METHANOL
	ARMY
	1.5-KW

HEUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ H	TABLE 15-KW ARMY METHANOL	15-KW ARMY M	RMY M	TA	- 1	ERPLANT V	A-1 POWERPLANT WITH PREMIX FUEL	IN FUEL		Powe
12.2 1909 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1										r
100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	THEO MCHE	20 MCH4 "	יינה		400	×0.8	BNE	•	H44	Sy
1500 1 1007 7 1010 1998 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	0.0	•	0,0		•	.21770	000	01646-01.	30.0454	st
13008E-01, 9011E-01, 1327  131008E-01, 9011E-01, 9023  131008E-01, 9011E-01, 9023  131008E-01, 9011E-01, 9023  131008E-01, 9011E-01, 9023  131008E-01, 9011E-01, 901	58178 .0	9118				1,6077		• •	290.010	en
13.096E-01, 90.01E-01, 13.27	0. 0.1	0. 0.	•		0.0	~ 6	-	•	290.810	ıs
131006E-01, 70011E-0114127	308145-01.0	04195-01.0				957596	5	• •	15.4051	D
33008E-01,70011E-014137 33008E-01,7001127 33008E-01,700117 33008E-01	312E-01 49546E-01.0	0	•	93	E-05.3	95759	0	904E-02.	17.2300	iv
33008E-01, 70011E-01, 41327 33008E-01, 70011E-01, 700	. 628596-01.0	•	•		. 550081	780116		904E-02.	17.6306	is
33008E-01; 8011E-01; 41327 ; \$1904E-02.0 11; 2309  33008E-01; 8011E-01; 41327 ; \$1904E-02.0 17; 2309  33008E-01; 8011E-01; 41327 ; \$1904E-02.0 17; 2309  33008E-01; 8011E-01; 41327 ; \$1904E-02.0 17; 2309  45008E-01; 8011E-01; 41327 ; \$1904E-02.0 17; 2309  62, 30008E-01; 8011E-01; 41327 ; \$1904E-02.0 17; 2309  62, 30008E-01; 8011E-01; 8012E-01; 8	0.10-36-85. 82-86-01-0	0.10-36-01-0	•		13088	90116		904E-02.	17.230	io
33000E-01, 8011E-01, 41327 , 51904E-02.0 11, 2309  33000E-01, 8011E-01, 41327 , 51904E-02.0 11, 2309  33000E-01, 10011E-01, 41327 , 51904E-02.0 11, 2309  33000E-01, 10011E-01, 41327 , 51904E-02.0 11, 2309  02, 30000E-01, 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	.020591-01-0	26596-01.0			.35006	8011E		904E-02.	17.2309	n
### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	. 82654E-01.0	82854E-01.0	•		Ī	80116		904E-02.	17,2300	
HCUZ HUZ HUZ HAZ HA FUEL PPH HA FUEL PPH HCUZ HUZ HUZ HAZ HAZ HAZ FUEL PPH HCUZ HUZ HUZ HAZ HAZ HAZ FUEL PPH HCUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ H	. 62859E-01.0	82854E-01.0	•		. 33080E	78011E	•	904E-02.	17.2309	
HIGHER HUZ HUZ HUZ HAZ FUEL PPH  10	82859E-01.0	82859E-01.0		,	30008	01.760116	: =	904E-02.	17.2309	7
HCUZ HUZ HNZ HA FUEL PPH HA FU										H.
HCUZ HUZ HUZ HAZ HA FUEL PPH HCUZ HUZ HUZ HAZ HAZ FUEL PPH HCUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HAZ FUEL PPH HCUZ HUZ HUZ HAZ HAZ FUEL CONSUMTION 2.37 LGS/LALL HOUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HAZ FUEL CONSUMTION 2.37 LGS/LALL HOUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ HUZ H	2 HH20 HCH4 H	HZO HCHA H	7	•	HC02	204	MNZ	FUEL	I (	ES MX
HCUZ HUZ HUZ HWZ HA FUEL PPH HCUZ HUZ HUZ HWZ HAZ HAZ FUEL PPH HCUZ HUZ HUZ HWZ HAZ HAZ FUEL PPH HCUZ HUZ HUZ HWZ HAZ HAZ HZFOZE-01.0 260.764 0 1.5900 6.9923 .8792E-01.0 275.533 0 1.6801 7.3863 .92792E-01.0 275.533 0 1.5900 6.9921 .8793E-01.0 2.57 PPH  HCUZ HUZ HWZ HAZ HAZ FUEL PPH HCUZ HUZ HWZ HAZ HAZ FUEL PPH  HCUZ HUZ HWZ HAZ HAZ HAZ FUEL PPH HCUZ HUZ HWZ HWZ HAZ HAZ FUEL PPH HCUZ HWZ HWZ HWZ HWZ HWZ HWZ HWZ HWZ HWZ HW	496328-01.0	49632E-01.0			•		0.	•		P
02.30904E-01.0 02.30904E-01.0 02.30904E-01.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	496325-01.0	496325-01.0	•		•	•	•			AG OF
02,30904E-01.0 02,30904E-01.0 00,000.0 01,95436 02,30904E-01.0 00,000.0 00,	A94.256-01-0	4763EE 01.0		1	9				1.95036	EY
HCUZ HUZ HAZ HA FUEL PPH HCUZ HUZ HAZ HAZ HAZ FUEL CONSUMMTION 2.34 LBY ALM HCUZ HUZ HAZ FUEL CONSUMMTION 2.34 LBY ALM HCUZ HUZ HAZ FUEL CONSUMMTION 2.34 LBY ALM	0 100 386 87 10 386 67	O TOP SECOND		•	1.00	•			1.95436	I.
HCUZ HUZ HWZ HA FUEL PPH HCUZ HUZ HWZ HAZ FUEL PPH HCUZ HUZ HWZ HAZ FUEL PPH HCUZ HUZ HWZ HAZ HAZ HZFZE-01.0 ZFS.405 HCUZ HUZ HWZ HAZ HAZ HZFZE-01.0 ZFS.405 HCUZ HUZ HWZ HAZ HAZ FUEL ZFS.405 HCUZ HUZ HWZ HAZ FUEL ZFZE-01.0 ZFZ.405 HCUZ HUZ HWZ HAZ FUEL ZFZE-01.0 ZFZ.405 HCUZ HUZ HZZ FUEL ZFZE-01.0 ZFZE-01.	87.26£-01.0	167265-01.0		1936				•	1.95436	JR
HCUZ HUZ HUZ HAZ FUEL PPH  HCUZ HUZ HUZ HAZ HZ HZ FUEL PPH  HCUZ HUZ HUZ HAZ HZ HZ HZ FUEL PPH  HCUZ HUZ HUZ HAZ HZ	18728E-01.0	18728E-01.0	. "•	1638			0.	•	1,62580	BE N
HCUZ HUZ HNZ HA FUEL PPH HCUZ HUZ HUZ HAZ  1.5900 6.9923 .87818E-01.0 260.764  1.5900 6.9923 .87818E-01.0 260.764  1.5900 6.9923 .8792E-01.0 275.405  1.7119 7.3883 .92792E-01.0 275.405  1.6001 7.3883 .92792E-01.0 275.533  1.6001 7.3883 .92792E-01.0 275.533  1.6001 7.3883 .92792E-01.0 275.533  1.6001 7.3883 .92792E-01.0 275.533  HCUZ HUZ HUZ HAZ HAZ FUEL PPH HAZ HAZ FUEL PPH  POWERSECTION CURRENT 19.38.734  DC VOLTASE 5.01.0 2.34 LGX	. 167266-01.0	. 167266-01.0	•		•	01.	•	•	1,82580	ST
HCUZ HOZ HAZ HAA FUEL 260,764 1.5900 6.9923 .97818E-01.0 260,764 1.5900 6.9923 .97818E-01.0 260,764 1.7119 7.3883 .92792E-01.0 275,805 1.6801 7.3883 .92792E-01.0 275,833 1.5900 6.9921 .97816E-01.0 260,760 1.5900 6.9921 .87816E-01.0 260,760 2.0.760 2.	MHZ MHZO MCHA AC	NCH4	40	-	HC02	20H	HN2	MA FUEL	***	QU.
1.5900 6.9923 .87818E-01.0 260.764 1.5900 6.9923 .87818E-01.0 260.764 1.7119 7.3883 .92792E-01.0 275.805 1.6801 7.3883 .92792E-01.0 275.833 1.5900 6.9921 .87818E-01.0 260.760 1.5900 6.9921 .87818E-01.0 260.760 2.0.780	HCH4	HCH4		9	4002	H02	SNE	•	***	TC
HCU2 HU2  HCU3915  HA FUEL PPH  275.405  275.405  1.5801 7.3883  927922-01.0  275.405  1.5801 7.3883  927922-01.0  275.405  1.5900 6.9921 .977924-02.0  1.5900 6.9921 .875165-01.0  2.7.56 Mu2  DC VOLTASE  DC VOLTASE  SPECIFIC FUEL CONSUMPTION 2.34  LGS/	. 56178	. 0 . 0	•		0.	1.5900	6.9923	7818E-01.	-	I
HCU2 HU2 HW2 HW2 HW2 HW2 FUEL PPH  1.7119 7.3883 .92792E-01.0 275.405  1.6801 7.3883 .92792E-01.0 275.405  1.6801 7.3883 .92792E-01.0 275.405  1.6801 7.3883 .92792E-01.0 275.405  1.0002E-01.39615 .97792E-01.0 275.5333  HU2 HW2 HW2 HW FUEL PPH  POWERSECTION CURRENT 19.38 PPH  DC VOLTASE  SPECIFIC TUEL CONSUMPTION 2.34 LB3/LW	178	178	•		•	1.5900	6.9925	!		DC
1.7119 7.3883 .92792E-01.0 275.405 1.7119 7.3883 .92792E-01.0 275.405 1.6801 7.3883 .92792E-01.0 275.405 1.6801 7.3883 .92792E-01.0 275.533 1.6801 7.3883 .92792E-01.0 275.533 1.6801 7.3883 .92792E-01.0 275.533 1.5900 6.9921 .87818E-01.0 2.0.7760  DC VOLTASE  DC VOLTASE  SPECIFIC TUEL CONSUMPTION 2.34 LB3/L	MCMA	MCMA	1	- 2	MCU2	M02	CNI	1	Hdd	PR
1.5000 1.5000 1.5000 275.5005 1.5001 7.3003 927928-01.0 275.5333 1.5001 7.3003 927928-01.0 275.5333 1.5000 1.5000 1.9921 .097548-02.0 14.7737 1.5000 1.5000 1.9921 .073168-01.0 2.07.50 Mac ASECTION CURRENT 19.38 Mac ASECTION CURRENT 19.38 Mac ASECTION CURRENT 19.38 Mac ASECTION CURRENT 19.34 Mac ASECTION CURRENT 19.35 A Mac ASECTION CONSUMPTION 2.34 A MAC ASECTION CONSUMPT	55006	900			0	1.7119	7.3085	.01		A
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POWERSECTION CURRENT 19.38 HAIRS  DC VOLTAGE  SPECIFIC FUEL CONSUMPTION 2.34 LB/K.D. H.	2171	P. P. P.		-	45.00	MU2	CNI		HAA	
POWERSECTION CURRENT 19.38 GARES  DC VOLTAGE  SPECIFIC FUEL CONSUMPTION 2.34 LOS/LW-H	.0.	.0.				1.5900	6.9921	87816E-01	260.760	
POWERSECTION CURRENT 19.38 GAIRS  DC VOLTAGE  SPECIFIC FUEL CONSUMPTION 2.34 LOS/L	58177	0. 141	• •		•	1.5900	6.9921		260.760	
POWERSECTION CURRENT 19-38 HAIRS  DC VOLTAGE  SPECIFIC FUEL CONSUMPTION 2.34 LOS/LW-M										1
SPECIFIC FUEL CONSUMPTION 2.34 LOS/ WITH	NET AC POWER = 452.0 WATTS	= 452.0	WATTS				POWER			
SPECIFIC FUEL CONSUMPTION 2.34 164-14	HEDTEP PAIRE = 500.0 WATE	2000	Warrs				DC 16	1785	57.56	
Specific Fuel Consumption 2.34 103/ 100-11	Y Tom		1							
BAL CELL	IMERIER EFFICIENCY = 84.0 %	= 84.0	%				SPECIF	FUEL CONSUMPTION	1	31
		,				2	RAL	CELL PEPERFRONCE		

" Nrate 2 0

5000 6000

- MW455 4 7 6

Power Systems Division

	PREMIX
	WITH
A-8	POWERPLANT WITH
TABLE A-8	ARMY METHANOL
	ARMY
	15-KW

er Systems Division	TOACOTCARIA	FCR-0883
	THIS PAGE IS BEST QUALITY PRACTICABLE FROM COPY FURNISHED TO DDC	VocTs Kw.
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1, 501008 1, 501008	15.96 Ams 58.56 Vorts 2.91 185/
FUEL 02.72 UE 03.72 UE	HA FUEL  27258E-01  20 .27258E-01  20 .27258E-01  20 .27258E-01  27258E-01  27258E-01	POWERSECTION CURRENT  DC VOLTAGE  SPECIFIC FULL CONSUMPTION  BOX. CELL PERFORMANCE
7. * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	POWERSECTION DC VOLTAGE SPECIFIC FUR
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AD-A055 900 UNITED TECHNOLOGIES CORP SOUTH WINDSOR CT POWER SYS-ETC F/6 10/2
PARAMETRIC ANALYSES OF 1.5-KW METHANOL FUEL CELL POWER PLANT DE-ETC(U)

UNCLASSIFIED

BEOUTE - FCP-0883

NL

20-2

ABS 900

UNITED TECHNOLOGIES CORP SOUTH WINDSOR CT POWER SYS-ETC F/6 10/2

PARAMETRIC ANALYSES OF 1.5-KW METHANOL FUEL CELL POWER PLANT DE-ETC(U)

DAAK70-77-C-0195

NL

END DATE FILMED 8 = 78

RELATIVE HUMOITY = \_

TAN3 = -650 °F

	FUEL
	PREMIX
	WITH
LE A-9	POWERPLANT
TABLE /	METHANOL
	ARMY 1
	15-KW

F	owe	r S	5y	st	er	ns	. 1	Di	vi	is	io	n				TI	HI	5 1	PA	G	E	IS	S I	BES	ST	QU	IAI	LI	TY DD(	PF	A(	T	IC	AB	LE				F	CR	-0	)83	3	
			144	31.3796	202.011	292.011	16,4976		160.1051	100101	16.1051	18,1051	18.1051	16.1051	16.1031					****				1.60769		1 0 0	X 4	.632	260.632	Hda		275,5314	275.626	15,0010	15.0010		260.625	•	1697 AMPS	58.37 10473	1	273 LOS/KW-11R		
	X FUEL			.106156-01.0	0.105135-01.0	98450E-01.0	.55621E-02.0	.556216-02.0	. 556218-02-0	. 336212-02-0	.55621E-02.0	. 55621E-02.0	.55621£-02.0	. 556216-02.0	. 55621E-02.0		HA FUEL	.0 .291216-01	•	7.	•	•	•	000		HA FUEL	HA FUEL		.676356-01.0	MA FUEL	. 426886-01.0	928805-01-0	928865-01.0	. 50554E-02.0	.505546-02.0	HA FUEL	.878336-01.0		CURRENT			Fire CONSUMPTION 4.	ייבד השפחוו וומו	CELL PERFORMANCE
	POWERPLANT WITH PREMIX FUEL		ANE	.64523	. 64563	7.6369	. 44287	.44287	•	:	1979	٠.	3	-	01.44267	•	MNZ	•	•	0.		•	•	0,0		HNS	CNN	6.9937	6.9957	HNS	7.3961	1961	7.3961		11.40255	MNZ	6,9935		POWERSECTION	DC Various	7	Specier	3	708
n	PLANT W		MUZ	.22737	. 46737	1.66.76	10530	-	1,10530	-	1.095156	:	:	1.695	01.495352-01		HUZ	•	e.	0.	0.	01.0	01.0	01.0		H02	MU2	1.6364	1.0364	M02	1.7565	107565	1.7306	le.	.94187E-01	HUZ	1.6364							%
LABLE A-	1		MCUZ	•		20			6.2719	20121600	-	2	.29121E-01	~	291216-0	3131430	HCUS	•	•	100	•	-02.271	2	-02,27199E-01 -02,27199F-01		HCDS	MC112		•	MCU2	0.	•			•	HCUZ	• •							6.
F	15-KW ARMY METHANOL		, 00k	•	•		•	•	.192206.0				•	•	•		900	•	٥.	0.	•	. 19220E	19220	192205-02		2	11.0	200	•	NCO.	•	0.0			•	HC.	••		, X	ì	75			Human
	KW ARM		MCHA	0.	•		-01.0	-010-	0.10	25-01-0	0	010-	-010-		0.10	1	PCH4	-010-	0.10-	0.10-	-01.0	-010-	-01.0	0.10		MCH4	MENG		•	ACH4	•	•		0.10-	-01.0	MCH4	• •		197.0 WATTS		NATTS	16 UPS	,	Perenne
	15-		MHZO	۰.	0.		27665	.27665E-0	44148E.0	73752	73752640	737526-01	757526-01	13752E	73752E-01	•	MHZO	43661E	٠.	•		-	-	164825-01	•	MHZD	2420	4884	. 9696	MHZO	.46202	46202	200	28184E		MH20	19696		ER= 191	000	= 177	1 35.	icle NCY	700
			SHR.	•			0	•	.29604E-01				•	0.	•		248	•	•		•	. 854416-01	. 65041E-01	29604E-01		244	CHH		•	HHS	0.	•				HHZ	0.0		NET AC POWE	Meaning D.	ER TOWER	Turner Com	KIEK CLEICH	037
				969.010.0	969.01.00	000	14.696	14,696	14.696	19.696	404 41	14.696	14.696	14.696	14.596	14.040		1001.10	001.01.00	14.700	14.700	14.700	14.700	155.60 10.700				16.696	14.696		14.696	14.696	404	14,696	14.696		14.696		NET	Man	MENI	1	TWAT	7
						316.14	312.14	\$12,14	317.93	444.30	16.35	676.25	525.25	544.25	566.25	266.63	-			150.11	350.32	301.64	361.64	955.00		3 75	**	\$55.60	155.60	3 16	\$14.14	334,44	197.40	355.60	155.60	11 0	155.60							
				٠,	7 6	7	12	13	*	t	51		9					101	103	101		103	100	108				12			5	- 0	00	0	=		50							

	Systems Division THIS PAGE IS HEST FROM COPY FURNISH			59.04 VATS
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MIX FUEL	FUEL 98578E -02.0 98013E -01.0 98513E -01.0 99529E -02.0 99529E -02	MA FUEL .08555E-01.0 .0855E-01.0	#A #2060E-01.0 *P2060E-01.0 *P2060E-01.0 *P2060E-01.0 *P2060E-01.0 *P2081E-02.0 *P4 FUEL *P855E-01.0	POWERSECTION CURRENT DC VOLTASE
POWERPLANT WITH PREMIX FUEL	######################################	11.0510 7.0510	10.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0	POWERSEC DC VOLTA
RPLANT	NAME WAS A W	HU2 1.6536 1.6538	702 107836 107836 107192 107192 055146- 055146- 10537 10537	
1	#E - U 2 - U	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	2000000 2000	
METHANOL		3 300	j j	8 5
15-KW ARMY		# U.00	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	450.0 WATS
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BOL CELL PERFORMENCE

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Tors = -650 %

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TABLE A-17	-
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	A
	1.5-KW ARMY METHANOL POWCEPLANT WITH PREMIX FUEL
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Power Systems Division

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144	24.500	24.540*					20 100					20.34	20.3944	20.544	20.30	20,24		-	-	-	•	-	1.20033	1.20443	1.20443		***	344. 424	26.23		*44	270.219	13.075	200.000	2000	5, 56593		244.717	264.737	1	12.65 Amps	59.77 VOLTS	
130 4	031596-02.0	41.565-02.0	0.30-36-56		0.000	447065-02-0	0.60-100-0	0 200 30000		0.20.300.00	647048-02.0	**100E-05.0	647046-02.0	. 64704E-02.0	.64704E-02.0	\$4104E-02.0	130,	0 .214126-01	10-381018.	0 .210126-01	. 216126-01	••	0.	•.	•	1303 1	P 6 USE	Ans. It co.	.092636-01.0		Tans T	. 11001-01.0	411000-01-0	0.100	147.06-00-0		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	403126001.0	89232k-01.0		ION CURRENT		(
245											. 21518.	. 91514		. 51514		. \$1514	~				•	•	•	•	•	7	***		7.107	-	-							9 1040		-	POWERSECTION	DC VOLTAGE	
204	17010					13331	14271 1036			01011000	01011000	.216126-01,11060	.21012E-01,11090	.21612E-01,11080	.21012E-01,11000	0101100	*0×	•	•	•	•	0.10	01.0	.01.0	0.10	204	200		1.0725		201	1.7270	1.727	1.07.1	161071	. 35151E-01,1493	200	304					
2004	0.				•		20 20 41		10.30.013.	.21012E-01.1	.210126-01.1	.210126	.21012.	.21015.	321015.	.210126-01	ACU2	•	•	•	•	143966-02.205726-01	4396E-02,20372E-01,	4396E-02.20572E-01.	14306-02,203726-01	MCU2	acu.				4C05		•	•			2003	200					
201	0	•			•		370101			•	•	0.	0.	•	0.	0.	700	•	•	•	•	14396	14396	14396	14396	904	900				DOM.	•	•	•	•		-	2			WATTS	73	
BCHE	0.					21/345-010	0 10 305 / 10		0010-365700	66456E-01.0	66450E-01.0	66655E-01.0	664566-01.0	66456E-01,0	66456E-01.0	66456E-01.0	MCH.	32716E-01.0	327106-01.0	327106-01.0	327,06-01.0	123456-01.0	12345E-01.0	E-01.0	E-01.0	MCHE	MCHA		•		MCHA	•	•	•		100506-01.0	-		• •		O. WA	450.0 WATTS	
MH20	0				15615				95700	. 664456	. 66459	66035	.66436	66030	.66656	95199.	EH20	.32710	32710	327.6	32710	•		•	•	MH20	200				MH20	****	.4466	***	49600	1005		070			- X	11	
SIE	0							2011639		•	•	0.	0.	0.	0.	••	244	0	. 0.		•	. 6 3996E-0	. 6 3990E-01	.22377E-0	. 223776-01	211		3			244	•	•	•	•		i	200			NET AC POWE	HEATER POWER	
10	404 4100			14.043	2000	200.01		200	14.075	14.695	14.695	10.695	14.695	14.495	14,695	14.695				10.700	14.700	14.700	14.700	14.700	14.700		:			-		14.695	10,695	14.695	14.695		:				NET	HEATE	
1 16				314.00	314.00	213.00	314.00	366.00	1.00	147.98	>69.11	509.11	465.24	405.26	463,26	****			:		550.55	154.01	154.01	355.16	1555.16	3 16	, ,		153.16		\$ 16	\$19.00	341.75	353.16	353,16	153.16			355.16				
	,		,	7.	4 5	2.5	2	•	1		15		9/					101	103	101		501	901	101	801				2			5	-	00		0 =			63				

FCR-0883

BOL CELL PEPFODMANCE

%

0

RELETIVE HUMONTY = \_

TAN3 = -65.0 %

15-KW ARMY METHANOL POWERPLANT WITH PREMIX FUEL

Had	11.6474	200 000	200.050	11.3429	11.3025	14.6010	14.8010	14.8010	14.8010	14.8010	14.8010	14.8010	14.8010	14.6010	***				-	-	3,70673	3,45849	3,45049	Had	наа	221.762	251.762	Hdd	267,717		207.965	200.00	66,2366	200	221.728	221.720		57.92 Ames		53.60 16175	1 colew-ux	1	
1304 FUEL	. 559455	0.10-16.	51001		1797AL -02.0	379765-02.0	579786-02.0	. \$7978£-U2.0	579785-02.0	179785-02-0	4797A6 -02 0	47978 - 02 D	379785-02-0	. 579784-02.0	HA 61161	10049067		.0 .62756E-01			0	0.	0.	HA FUEL	HA FUEL	.74188k-01.0	.74198E-01.0	MA FUEL		•	•	221591-01-0		"A FUEL	41772-01	.74177E-01.0		C.15		53.6	Fier Courses 1.36	1	CELL PERFOCHANCE
MAZ	2,0658	K.0656	1.9167	202 10	4404F-01 4024	01. 102 19	01. 102 19	91. 10.19	01. 30239	61 202 10	01501	41 A 2 A 5 - 01 - 30 5 4 4	41 A COF -01 - 102 59	018386-01,30239	•				0			0.	•	- ANH	225	5.9071	1206.5	ANS	7.6705	7.6705	7.6705	20192	1,7645	2	5 9046	5,906			ONEKSELITOR	DC VOLTAGE	Secure Fiel	CIFIC VIEL	1
+05	01555	0/555		746046		-01. 74404E	64756F-01.41848F-01.30239	627361-01-414 (81-01-10239	42754F-01. 618 48F-01. 30239	427546-01 418486-01 30249	427546-01 BIREREDI 1023	TOTAL TOTAL	-01 414.06		. 60				0.					. 70H	204	1.4061	1.4061	402	1.0873	1.6875	1.0250	1.0650	41946	20.5	1.4054	1.4050	1	0	5	00	S	20	500 HF
4004	0.	0.	•	•		9F-42.58614F		162756	447546	975.64	1961300	1013746-01	10-346/64	.62756E-01	200	-			0.	414196-02.506146-01	4196-02.586146-01	414196-02.586146-01	41419E-UZ.58614E-U1	acus.	4602	6.	•	HCUS	0.	0.	0.		2.0	2000		• •							% 0.03
707	0.	0.					:							0.	1	200				41419	41019	91919	. 41419	אכח	201	0	•	300	0.	0.	•	•		70.0									1
HCHA	-01.0	0.10-	•		•	0.13-		0							37.2		2.10	0 10		0.10-	0100		0.10-	MCHE	ACH4	0.	•	пСн4	0.	0.	0.	•	0	ach a				•	8715	Warrs	6	Q	Prince William
0244	. 554746-01.0	. 554795-01.0			100000	200000	11538	11538	11538				11536	11529		13.00	10-18-18-	941345-01	941146-01	15520F - 01	35520E-01	35550E-01	10-3062c2.	4420	инго	46127	46137	MHZD	47508	.47506	12665.	16646.	157.95	21		46139		15000	*	0. W	0 0 78	1	Prince
244	•		0.			100 45 00 4									į	200			0	. 1441.	18613	. 00987E-01	2	244	21.5		•	240	0.	0.	2.	•	0.	1		2.2.		1	,	11	1	111	30 000
	14.696	14,010	9.0.		0.00	274	164		104				164	14.697			000	200	14.700	16.760	14.700	10.730	10.700	-	-	14.616	14.696	10	14.699	14.545	14.545	14.646	14.696			14.090		New Nr Dance	77	HEATER POWER	1	INVERTER CFFICIENC	
• •	10.512	10.512	643.47		24.5.47							16.5	142.61	172.51			215.01	215.00	(Su. 12)	. 4.4. 07	244.47	90,000	\$0.645	3 16	± ,	564.0A	\$64.98	3 16	695.47	16.562	307.04	364.08	\$04.08			30.00		N	1317	HEAT	7	TWY	7

N+00-0=

900 800 PER 1000 PER

- NW450 + 7 6

	FUEL
	PREMIX
	WITH
ABLE A-13	POWERPLANT
TAB	METHANOL
	RMY
	1.5-KW /

Power Systems Division

28 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	25 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

FCR-0883

54.61 VOLTS

DC VOLTAGE

HEATER PAWER = 0. WANTS

INVERTER EFFICIENCY = 84.0 %

J.

TAN3 = 70.0

Specific Fuel CONSUMPTION 1.34

SOO HR CELL PERFORMANCE

%

RELATIVE HUMBITY = 50.0

1015 105/24-118

Amps

PALECETION CURPEM = 25.33

PELMINE HAMOIN: 500 % CELL PREFORMER 500 ME

SPECIFIC FUEL CONSUMPTION = 135

%

20.07

TANA

INVESTER TERCENO: 84.0

NET AC FONEK = 1000.0

HEATTR POWLE:

DC YOLTHE =

TABLE A-14

Fire	7/1/1
Daring	LKEWIX
	WITH
-	1.5-KW ARMY METHANOL FONCRPLANT WITH THEMIN THE
	METHANOL
	ARMY
	15-KW

	1 4 4		1000011	47.6569	290.745	290.745	13,6666	13.000	16.1700	16.1700	16.1700	16,1700	16.1700	16,1700	16.1700	16.1700	16,1700	H 4	2.49362	2.49362	2,49362	2,19362	2,69362	2,49362	2.32562	2,32562	наа	***	242,886	247,666	наа	276.901	276,901	277,069	277.069	34,2500	34,2501	144	202,619	542.819
	1404	61-61-1	0.10-3-9061.	.160645-01.0	.97266t-01.0	.97266E-01.0	.463256-02.0	.463256-02.0	. 463256-02.0	. 463256-02.0	. 463252-02.0	. 463254-02.9	.463256-02.0	. 463256-02.0	.463256-02.0	.463258-02.0	.463254-02.0	Tân y Yu	.0 .422161-01		•					0.	130 4 44	13nd th	. 81223£-01.0	. 41223t-01.0	1304 44	,92654t-01.0	.92654E-01.0	, 42654E-01.0	.92654t-01.0	.11053E-01.0	.11 .5 3t -01.0	130.3	. 81200t-01.0	. 91200t-01.0
	200															1	11.36665	442	0.					0.		••	271	244	5.4674			-				46116.	. 91196	200		
	on.	,	60550	90005.	1.000	1.0624	. 56482[ -U1 . 35485	. 83682£-01,36885	U2.34431E-01.80582E-01.36865	4221gE-01,67023E-01,36865	.42218E-U1,67023t-U1,36663	. 4221 #E-01, 6/023t-01, 3686>	. 4221 pt - 01, 6702 3t - 01, 36885	.442184-01,67023E-01,36885	.42218E-U1,67023E-01,36865	.42218E-01,67023E-01,35865	42218E-01,67023E-01,36865	204	0.	0.	0.	٥.	0.10	01.0	0.10-	0.10	204	AUK	1.5163	1.5163	ane	1.7737	1.7737	1.7321	1.7321	,21411	.21411	204	1.5179	1.5179
	20.10			0.	•	•	0.	0.	E-02.34431E.	.42219E	.42218E	. 4221 FE.	. 4221 pt.	.442161	.4221BE	.4221BE	.422181	4002	0.	0.	0.	0.	.27504E-U2.34431E-U1.0	.27 864E-UZ. 39451E-01.0	.27864E-UZ.39431E-01.0	21860E-UZ. 59451E-UI.0	acu?	ACUZ	0.	•	Produ	4.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	ncus	0.	0.
	n Jr.		6.	6.	0.	0	0	0.	.27864	0	0.	0.	•	0	0.	0.	0.	100	0.	0.	0.	0.	.27.504	.27.864	.27864	.27869	שנה	460	0.	٠.	חלא	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	MCU MCU	0.	0
			0.10	0.10-	0.	0.	-01.0	0.10-	01.0	0.10-	-01.0	-01.0	-01.0	0.10-	0.10-	-01.0	0.10-	#CH4	-01.0	-01.0	-01.0	0.10-	0.10-	0.10-	0.10-	-01.0	HCH.	MCHA	0.	•	PCHE	0.	0.	0.		-01.0	-01.0	2000	3.	0.
	0771			.20729t-01.0	.56864	508.4	27977t-01.0	270176-01.0	509726-01.U	91538-01.0	41503t-01.0	9150 St-01.0	91503E-01.0	91503t-01.U	915036-01.0	91503E-01.0	. 91503t-01.0	4420	65326t-01.0	633256-01.0	.63326t-01.0	. 55376t-01.0	.23495E-01.0	.23495£-01.0	. 23495c-01.0	, 25895t-01.0	NH20	CHED	54791	16195	6244	34156	54156	96834	62190	77207t-U	.172.7t-01.0	0244	54745	\$4145
1		3		•	0.	0.	•	0.	. 40551E-01	0		0.	0.		0.	0.	0.	246	. 0	0.	0.	0.	.12567	10551.	405516-01	. 40531t-01	214	244	0.	3	24.1	0.		0.	0.		0.	24.4		•
			010.	14.570	14.516	14.075	14.596	14.596	10.547	14.037	14.547	10.097	14.001	16001	16.597	16.94	14.647		16.700	16.790	14.700	14.700	14,700	14.700	14.700	16.700			16.646	14.696	-	14.575	10.046	10.596	10.596	14.596	10.040		10.596	14.590
	•		70.516	10.312	\$13.49	\$13.49	\$15.49	\$15.49	365.06	1362.6	1322.4		69.640	540.03	649.63	\$4.050	560.03	11.	70.512	10.512	15.045	\$54.52	370.85	\$10.05	301,92	361.95	. 4. 5	41.	401.42	301.92	11.5	\$15.49	\$15.49	501.92	391.92	501.42	\$61.95	11.	161.92	\$61.95
			,	2	•	7	2	13		4		15		9/					101	103	401		501	901	101	108							1	. 0	00	. 5	=		0	3

TABLE A-15

18.0   1.0					*					
11.55  12.57  12		241		943	707	PCU2	AUC	244		144
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,		0.	146256-01	0.	9.	0.	\$1245.	.90230	.11 532t-U1.0	33,761
1,000   1,00		?.	14623t-01,	0	0.	0.	\$1242.	05206.	•	33.761
1,000   1,00			. 65288	0.	0.	•	1,0015	7,000	. 45955E-01.0	586.920
1,000   1,00		0.	. 65231	0.	0.	•	1.8015	7.6406	959556-01.0	506.9
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,		2.	. 339elt-01.		0.	•	. 96701E-	61,61016	. 51507E-02.0	15.4015
1,000			. 339elE-01	0.		0.	. ve701E-	21018	. 5150/E-02.0	15.4015
1.00		7.36E	. 52297E-01		200	1306705	01, 10101	21010	515075-02-0	11.10
1.00			.036330			316736	1010000	21014	515071-02.0	17 1475
12.00			. 55.55.			316.36	01.0016EL	21014	5076-412	2191
1.00			10-35 556			124516	- 101 BUILDE	21014	Solt-up	17.1875
12.00			443546			124516	-01 BUILE	21018	515075-02.0	17.1875
14.700			432186-01.	3		324516	-01.001626-	01.61014		17.1875
14,000			632436-01			32431E	-01 . 0016 ZE-	01.41014	. 51507£-02.0	17,1675
14.700		0.	. 652336-01,	0	0.	.364316		01,41014	,51507L-02.0	17,1075
19.700					•	-	*****			
16.700 16.700		244			מנה	2004	200	244		1
		•	10-10-500		•	•			10-315-01	• •
12.700   1.95911-01   1.95911-01   0   1.0011-02   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0			10. 10. 10.						•	:-
10.00		-	100000						324111-01	-
10.00   1.95584-01   185584-01   185844-01   185844-01   185584-01   185844-		961111001	102.00		214046-6	12. 4029AF	01.0			-
14.700 .30436E-U1 .18356E-U1.0 .21404E-U2.30296E-U1.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .		411111	102501		210015	12. Jugant	0.10			1.9155
		3.9 46 - U.	183565 -01		214066-	12.30290E-	0.10			1.78400
		. 304 50E-UI	103506-01		-21 00 0E-	12.3029DE-	0110		0.	1,76608
			-		1		200	-		
11.656	10	244			201	2034	204	371	1362	
11.55% .0 .1.55% 6.737 .846.2  11.55% 7.84.2  11.55% 7.84.2  11.55% 7.85% 6.737 .866.2  11.55% 7.83% 6.737 .866.2  11.55% 7.83		244		CHE	234	2034	201	41.2	13n g u	
		0.		0	0.	0.	1.5500	6.7374	.8442 \$5-01.0	253.150
11.699		•		0	۰.	0.	1.5588	6.1314	. 646236-01.0	253.150
1.500	14	244		CHE	100	2004	204	JAN		144
11.696	*		. 59436	0	6.	•	1.704	7.2301	•	271,519
15.5% 10.5%		2.	. 59854	0.	0.	0.	1.704	7,2301	. 108046-01.0	271.51
HEATER POWISE 0. WATE DUCKETIAN CUREENT = 19.52		2.	. 66546.	0	0.	•	1.0727	7.2301	. 10-34040.	271.60
Net AC Foure = 0. Vats DC Variage = 57.04		0.	. 60258	0.0	0.	0.0	1.672	1,6301	0.10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-1	271.0
Net AC Finer = 0. Wate DC Voltable = 57.05			.45326E-01						121181-02-0	10.2026
NET AC FONCE = 0. VAITS DC VOLTASE = 57.05  HEATER PONCE = 0. VAITS DC VAITS DC VOLTASE = 57.05			10 3956c.						2000	
Net AC Foner = 7500 VAITS PAWEREATHW CHEEKT = 19.52		244		1CH 8	חטר	acu?	704	200	TAN FUEL	
NET AC FULK = 750.0 VANTS PAUCEKENDA CURSENT = 19.52  HUNTR POWER = 0. VANTS DC VOLTAGE = 57.05	_		. 61125	0	0.	5.	1.5562	6.7355	. 845431-01.0	253.0
POWER = 750.0 WATE POWERERING CHEENT = 19.52		•	\$5114.	•	6.	•	1,3586	6.1333	. 662936-01.0	623.0
POWER = 0. WATE DC VOLTAGE = 57.05	*	1 4 E			1	D	7	0/ : 4:	7	
POWER = 0. WATE DC YOUTHER = 57.09		10 10 10 12	1	1	94	Laner	KUIDN CUE	CENT WAR	1	
	H.			1	WB.	200	= 38410	57.	09 YOUTS	
000 0/0	1						( ; )			
SPECIFIC LOWSOMPHON - 1:35	7	MARKIEK LI		í	0	うなら	ではい	Nonhingh - 1.	-	

RLIMINE HAMOIN: 500 % CELL PLECKMANCESOOME

70.07

TAMP

15-KW ARMY METHANOL POWERPLANT WITH PREMIX FUEL

	Y	ROM COLI LOUGH				
		***************************************	PPH 252.228 252.228	272.031 272.031 272.031 202.031	22.25	
	11200 12	FUEL 	MA FUEL MA FUEL .84375E-01.0 .84375E-01.0	91000E-01.0 •91000E-01.0 •91000E-01.0 •91000E-01.0 •6251E-02.0	7.21 AMPS 57.75 VOUTS	1
	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ž	712 6.7193 6.7103	7.2657 7.2657 7.2657 7.2657 7.2657 8.5758	1,7162 1,7162 1,7162	SPECIFIC FUEL CONSUMPTION - 1.84
	### ### ##############################	ğ 0,000,000	102 1.5973 1.5973	102 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107	Pauckitnow COPENT =	SC FUEL CA
	ACU2 -02.200 -22.20	ACU ACUZ ACUZ ACUZ ACUZ ACUZ ACUZ ACUZ A	7005 0.000	200000	Pauce	SPECI
		200000000000000000000000000000000000000	÷ ÷	2000000	Wars	9
•	1112 1112	122   12   12   12   12   13   13   13	, j	,	500.0 500.0 500.0	[TELCIENCE: 85.0
	11111111111111111111111111111111111111		##20 . \$2867	11120 11130 11135 11135 11131	. 32467 . 32467 . 32467 . 32467 	IFICIENC
	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	* * * · · ·	Ĩ	1 60	IMMERITE !
					***	
:	100. 100. 100. 100. 100. 100. 100. 100.	10.05 180.01 180.01 180.02 185.00 185.00	3 TF 10 TF 357.00	357.00 187.00 187.00 187.00	357.00	
	-445 4 7 6	100 000	5	nr0022	0	

(ELL PERFORMACE SOOHE

RELATIVE HAMIOITY: 50.0 %

20.07

TABLE A-17

ower	Systems Division	FC
•	THIS PAGE IS BEST QUALITY PRACTICABLE FROM COPY FURNISHED TO DDC	
	10000111100000000000000000000000000000	
IX FUEL	# 10315t 01:0  # 9595t 01:0  #	Amps
FOWERPLANT WITH TREMIX TUEL	######################################	vi = 14.99
RPLAWIV		Paversemon Cueent =_ OC Vortuse =
	20000000000000000000000000000000000000	Paversenow (
METH		-
LUTA W AKMY METHANOL	1111 1111	0 5
5	OWNERS AND THE	. "
		Net AC POWER
		NET
:	TOOLOGE TOOLOG	
	- 5 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	

15-KW ARMY METHANOL POWERPLANT WITH PREMIX FUEL

		•								36 4804
	***	•			•					
	•	0.		0010	•	0.	13701.	.66576	. 861275-02.0	230310
	4.696	0.	111146-01.0	0100	0.	•	10007	.60576	.A6127E-02.0	25.6596
	104		****					1 4041	0 100 100 D	245.442
									955031	245 443
						2			0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
					•	2.			•	
			305016			2000			0.30-36-318-	
		10.300000	10.21			140116-06-111406-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-	200111100		0030-0000	
			10-36-01	0.10	•	3695120	10201.10	21100	, blesseue. 0	
		•		0.10	•	3696120	. 21 349E-01 . 10567	9116	0012536-02-0	•
	4.04	0.	. 69623E-01		•	361240	. 21 349E-01 . 10567	. 48776	. 61253E-02.0	
	169.	•	. 696256-01	0100	•	.213496	.21 349E-01 . 10567	.48772	. 6125 SE-02.0	14.4
	***	•	696256-01	0100	•	364815.	.21349E-01,10567	. 48772	.612536-02.0	19.4834
	****	0.	. 69625E-01.	0.10	•	.213496	.21349E-01,10547	.46772		19.4639
	***	0.	. 696258	0100	•	3648120	.21349E-01,10567	.46772	.61253E-02.0	19.4639
1 19.74	14.696	•	. 69625E-01	0100	•	.21349E-01	-01,10967	. 46772	. 6125 3E-02.0	19.4634
		-	***************************************			2000		•		
		. 244	MACO		200	200	300	244		•
	. 100		. seases	0.00	•	•		0.		-
	4.700	•	32024E-01.0	0.10	•	•	•	•		
	4.700	•	. 32024E-01.0	0.10	•	•	0.	•		-
	4.100	•	. 320248-01,0	0.10	•	•	•	•	•	-
	4.700	.6263VE-01	.120846-01.0	0.10.	1140011	. 14091E-02.19940E-01.0	0.10	•	•	1,26103
	4.700	.626398-01	. 12084E-01,0	0,100	14091	. 14091E-02, 19940E-01,0	00100	••	•	1.26103
	4.700	. 20505E-01	12084E	0100	140016	.14091E-02.19940E-01.0	0100	••	••	1.1760
154,50 1	14,700	. 2050 SE = U1	. 120846-01.0	01.0	14041.	14041E-02.19940E-01	0.10	•	••	1.1760
		HHZ	NH20	MCHA	900	2004	N02	HNZ	Tans Vu	
•		345	MHZO	4CH	2	2005	HD2	HHZ	HA FUEL	Hed
354.57			. 56635		•••		1.633	6,9185	. 668891-01-0	289,783
						-		****	-	-
	, ,	2	THEO		2	200	1,77.1	241	1301 0 31110	
			1000				1.7017	7.1164	893765-01.0	267.136
_		0	59556	•	•	•	1.6807	7.116.	. 89376 6-01.0	267.219
	****	0.	.56256	•	0.	•	1.6807	7.1164	. 69376E-01.0	267.219
354,57	***	•	162536-01.0	0.00	••	00	468906-01	46890E-01,19854	24936E-02.0	7.45534
					:					
	-	244	NH20	401	201	2034	204	NNS	13ny Yu	
350.57		•	. 50631		• •	• •	1.6336	6.4170	. 66 86 35 401 . 0	250.76
•					:					-
	N	NOT AL POMER =	300.0	Nonth	775	Pawere	TION CURPE	PAWERSTON CURPENT = 12.81	AMPS	
	"	0			,	2 70		9		
	H	HEATLE LOWER =	0.000	TANK O	910	UC YOUTHER	THE	27.03	-	
	I	INVESTER FIFTH	FIFTHEREN : 84.0	84.0 %	. 0	SPECIFIC	FUFL CONSI	SPECIFIC FUEL CONSUMMON = 2.28	22 LOS/WHP	

420040

-NW450 4

15-KW ARMY METHANOL POWERPLANT WITH PREMIX FULL

YOUTS 105/ KW-HR

58.61

		MHS	MHOD	MCHA	701	MCUZ	MU2	WN2	44	FUEL	Ida
	***		0 100000				24767	07000	0 100350001		17 21
3170						2					
0,312	60.0		16120E-01		•		15103.		. 12493E=01.	0.10	37.61
19.76	14.696	•	. 46619	•	•	•	1.9032	7.7095	. 96824E-01.	0.10	289.15
19.76	14.606	••		•	•	•	1.9032	7.7093	.96824E-01.	0.10-	209.15
19.76	14.696	0.	281796.01	0.10.	•	•	.11504	. 46399	. 503266-02.	0.50	17.077
19.76	14.690	•	281796-01.0	.01.0	•	•	.11504	. 46599	. \$6526£ . 02.	0.500	17.677
23.56	14.696	.235576.01	418A6E-01.0	0.10.	15984	15984E-UZ.22619E-01,11504	-01.11504	. 46599	.505266-02.	0.200	16.012
56.58	14.696	0	65443E*01.0	0.10.	0	.24218E	24218E-01,10246	46800	.505265-02.	-05.0	10.012
56.58	14.696		6544 SE-U1.0	0.10.	0	-24218E	24218E-01,10206	.46599	. 58526E-02.	02.0	10.012
11.22	404		6544 \$4 001.0	0.10		2421AF	2421AF -01.10246	46599	SAS26E-02	05.0	14.612
11, 22	4		0.10-11-01-0	0.10		242146	2421AF=01-10246	96.39	SA\$26E-02.	05.0	10.012
					2	342196	342146-01 10346	00377	SERONE COS	0.50	
					•	3013430	201010		30 30 30 80		
10.00	9.00	•	. 65445E=01.0	0.10	•		24218E-01.10246	. 4034	. 383686	0.00	10.01
19.80	14.696	•	.65443E-01.0	0.10	0.	.2421BE	.24218E-01,10246	.46544	. 56526E-02.	0.20	18.612
199.01	14.696	0.	.65443E-01.0	-01.0	۰.	.2421BE	242186-01,10246	.46599	. 58526E-02.	.05.0	18.812
:	:	-		-		2110	411.2	277	1	Filer	700
		744	חשונה	-	2	300		-			
0.312	14.700	0.	363266-01	0.10	•	•	•	•	•	10-301253	
215	14.700		36356		•	•	•	•	•	10-3012by	
30.31	14. /80	•	303500	0.10	•	•		0.			
50.32	14.700	0.	36 326 6-01 ,0	01.0	0.	•	•	•		. 642186-01	
537.14	14.700	10536-01	13707E-01.0	0.10	. 15984	.15984E=02.22619E=01.0	0.10	•	0.1	•	
27.14	14.700	100325-01	13707E-01.0	0110	15964	-04.24619E	0.100				
33.46	14.700	. 23557E-01	13707E-01.0	0.10	13984	13464E-04.24619E-01.0	0.10		•	•	1.3346
35.46	14.700	. 43557£-01	,13707E=01,0	0.10-	13484	134846-04.246196-01	0.10	•			1.350
3 16	:	HHZ	MH20	HCH4	400	MC02	201	NN2	1	FUEL	1
	1.	AH2	MHZU	MCHA	004	MC02	MOZ	MNS	*	FUEL	100
53.46	14.496		15007	0	0	•	1.6356	6.7146	.84331E-01.0	0.10	251.03
355.46	14.696	0	45007	•	0	•	1.6356	0.7140	. 84331£-01.0	01.0	251.93
:	:		11.30	******		MC03	*0*	672	:	FUEL	700
10 10	101	3	10010				1.744	7 2415	- 00071E-01-0	0.10	271.6
4					•		1.7861	7 2415	90071	90971E-01.0	27.1
55.46	464						1.7644	7.2433	. 909716-01.0	0.10	271.7
55.44	404		48541				1.7444	7.2433	. 9047 1E-01.0	0.100	271.7
55.46	14.696		35447E-01	0.10		•	12885	.52898	.66437E-02.0	0.50	19.0
355,45	14.696	•	35497E-01	0.10-	•	•	.12985	. 52898	.664376-02.0	0.50	19.84
	-	CHE	MHSO	MCHA	000	AC02	*05	CNE	*	FUEL	144
44. 44	***	0	2008				1.6765		AATSBE-01.0	0-10-	241.02
									0 100 400 400		
23,40	040.01		2002	•			255037			000	

RELIATIVE HAMIOINY: 50.0 % CELL PECFORMANCESOOHE SPECIFIC FUEL CONSUMMINON = 3.42 Paversenon Cureum = 1444 OC YOLTAGE = NET AC FULLE = 226.0 - WAITS HEATER POWER: 300.0 WATE % to INVESTER EFFICIENCY: 84.0 0.02 TAME

A-19

Nr00-25

- NW45 4 7 6

Yours Los

59.53

TABLE A-20

THIS PAGE IS BEST QUALITY PRACTICABLE FROM COPY FURNISHED TO DDC

:		-	*****		2113	604	677	-	Files	300
-		2	שאלח	200	307	300	344	7301	7304	
10.312			. 13388E-01.0	0.	•	, 66224		103/36	0.10	30.4106
10.312		0.	.13388E-01.0	•	0.	* * * * * * * *	. 85604	. 103732-01.0	0.10	30.4105
354.25		0.	. 46564	•	•	1.6910	7.6645	. 96222E-01.0	0.10	287.473
354,25		•	0. 45544	•	•	1.8910	7.6645	. ** 2228 -01.0	0.10	207,473
324.25		•	30933E-01.0	•	•	.12562	91605	.63921E-02.0	0.50	19.0972
324.25		0.	30933E-01.0	0.	•	,12562	.5091	.6 5921E-02.0	15.0	19.0971
326,67		.192136-01	42057E-01.0	.12972E-UZ	E-02.18358E	.18358E-01,12562	91605	.63921E-02.0	12.0	20.1805
737.87			61270E-01.0	•	.19655E	19655E-01,11537	. 50916	. 63921E-02.0	0.20	20.1805
137.67		0.	612706-01.0	0.	.1965SE	19655E-01.11537	.50916	.63921E-02.0	0.50	20.1005
550.11		0.		0.	.19655E-01.11	-01.11937	.50916	. 63921E-02.0	12.0	20.1805
550.11			. 61270E-01.0	0.	.19655E-01.11	-01,11537	91605	. 63921E-02.0	12.0	20,1805
455.22		0.		0	.19655E-01.11	-01.11537	.50916	.63921E-02.0	0.20	20,1805
455.22		0	61270E-01.0		.19655E-01.11	-01.11537	. 50916	.63921E-02.0	0.50	20.1605
455.22		0	612706-01.0	0.	.196598	19655E-01.11537	. 50916	. 63921E-02.0	12.0	20.1805
455.22	14.695	•	. 61270E-01.0	•	.19655E-01,11	-01,11537	. 50916	.63921E-02.0	0.50	20,1805
3 16			ACHA MENA	1	MF.02	M02	CNI	*	Fuer	H 0 0
			36.00						104666	1 1400
10.312		2	201010101010101010101010101010101010101		2,5	•			104666	4004
31000			CARRETOI O		2.					
350.51		•	2446CE 101.0	•	•	•			104535-01	
350.36			0.10.10.10.		16-02 CAREE					1
342 22		STATES	0.10.38.11.	12972	29726-02-18356-01-0					1.16094
151 91		1021 46-01	0 10 3 10 11	12072	129725-02-181505-01-0	0				1.0634
355,91	14.700	192136-01	111256-01.0	12972	12972E-02.10356E-01	0.10-				1,06341
							1			
3 78	•	MHZ	MH20 NCH4	9	MC02	¥n\$	2NH	1	FUEL	#44
- 15		MHZ	MH20 MCH4	HCO	MCOZ	HU2	HNZ	N.	FUEL	Hde
355,90		0.	.45225	•	•	1.6680	6.6384	.65847E-01.0	0.11	256,363
353,90	14,694	•		•	•	1.6680	6.0304	. 65647E-01	0.10	256.363
\$ 15		HHS	MH20 MCH4	900	MCUZ	H02	HNZ	4 2	FUEL	144
324.25	14.695	0.	0	•	•	1.7654	7,1555	.89830t-01.0	11.0	268.376
339,53	14.695	•	43470 .0	0.	0.	1.7654	7.1555	. 89830E-01.0	0.11	268.376
353,91	14,695	•		•	0.	1.746.2	7,1553	. 898305-01.0	0.1	266,453
355,90	14.695	0.	0. 47316 .0	0.	•	1.7462	7,1553	. 89830E-01.0	0.1	268.454
353,90	14,695	•	.20954E-01.0	•	•	.77330E-01,31686	01.31688	. 397 82E-02.0	0.2	11.8667
353,90	14,695	•	. 20954E-01,0	•	•	. 77330E-01,31688	01,31688	. 39782E-02.0	0.2	11,6667
1	14	HHZ	MH20 MCH4	300	HCOS	402	BNS	4 2	FUEL	Hdd
353.90	14.695	•					9010			***
-						00000	00000	1.336366	2	636.363

RELITIVE HUMOITY: 50.0 % CELL PECENCHAKE 500 HE Paurerenny CURSENT = 11.67 AMPS SPECIFIC FUEL CONSUMPTION = 6.29 OC YOLTAGE = NET AC I WER = 100.0 WATTS WATE 70.07 % INVESTER FETCHENCY: 84.0 3000 HEATER POWER = TAMA:

A-20

15-KW ARMY METHANOL POWERPLANT WITH PREMIX FUEL

:	1		61.701	201.447	291.557	17.7679	17.7679	19.0617	19,0617	19.0617	19.0617	19.0617	19,0617	19.0617	19.0617	19.0617	700				10501	1989	1.38591	1.29377	1,29377		100	247.763	247,763	H 44	273,789	273,789	273.861	273.861	26,1130	26,1138	# 4	247.767	247.767
	1911	1 44 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	0.10-36-01	97473E-01.0	976738-01.0	. 59524E-02.0	. 59524E-02.0	.59524E-02.0	.59524t-02.0	.59524E-U2.0	. 59524E-02.0	. 59524£-02.0	. 59524E-02.0	. 59524E-02.0	.59524E-02.0	.59524k-02,0	MA FUEL	234.46-01	21445			•		•		HA FUEL	NA FUEL	. 8297 6E-01.0	.629746-01.0	MA FUEL	. 917216-01.0	.91721E-01.0	.91721E-01.0	. 91721E-01.0	.67453E-02.0	.874536-02.0	HA FUEL	. 829766-01.0	. 829765-01.0
-	2 11	1304	100	7.77.5	7.17.5	.47396	.47396	.41396	.47396	.47396	.47396	.47396	.47396	.47396	.47396	.47396	CNA						•	•	•	TH'S	245			MAZ	7,3035	7,3053	7.3033	7.3033	.69635	,69635	MNZ	6.6070	0.0000
	*10.5	81018	3188	1.9545	1.9545	11911.	11911.	11911.10-	25464E-01,10577	2346aE-01,10477	23464E-01,10677	25464E-01,10677	.2346aE-01,10677	.23464E-U1,10677	.2346aE-01,10677	23464E-01,10677	MU2					010-	0.10-	0100	0.10-	HU2	MUZ	1.6397	1.6397	HU2	1.0354	1,0354	1.8125	1,6125	.17202	.17282	MUZ	1.6397	1.6397
	MC02					•	••	:-02,21915E-01,11911	,23464E	.2346aE.	.234646	.23464E-	.234646.	.23464E	.234646	.23464E	MC02					15486E-U2.21915E-01.0	15466-02.219156-01.0	15466E-02.21915E-01.0	124866-02,219156-01	MCUZ	MCUZ	•	•	HCUS	•	•	•	•	•	•	HCU2	0.	•
	97.0					•	•	1 SABSE	•	•	0.	•	•	0.	•	••	0.7					15486	15466	15466	13486	ACC.	ACU	0.	•	שכת	•	••	•	•	•	•	MCC	0.	•
	MCHA	0.10-	0.10-	0	•	-01.0	0.10-	0.10-	-010-	-010-	-01.0	0.10-	0.10-	0.10-	.010-	-01.0	NCH &	0.10	0.10	0.10-	010	0.10	.010-	-01.0	-010-	MCH4	нСна	•	•	HCHA	•	0.	•			-010-	MCH4	•	٠.
	4420	180. 81-01	189486 -01		4000	244306-01	244346-01.0	. 57714E-U1.0	.60451E-01.0	.60A51E-01	. 606516-01	.60451E-01.U	.60851E-01.0	.60AS1E-01.0	.60851E-01.0	.60A51E-01.0	MAZO		•	•	•	• •	• •	•	•	NH20	MHZO	36197	.36197	MHZO	.37650	.37650	14224.	16654.	. 40257E-01	. 40257E-UI	MH20	36195	\$6106.
,	MH.			.0.		2.	•	. 231 57E-01	9	•	0.	0.	•	•		0.	21	•				.688436-01	. 68845E-01	.23137£-01	.23137E-01	. 244	246	0.	•	янс	•	2.	0.	•	•	?.	211	0.	•
	-10	404	40.4	14. 636	14.696	14.696	14.696	14.696	14.696	14.696	14.696	14.696	14,696	14.696	14.696	14.696	10	10 700	14.700	14.700	14.700	14.700	14.700	14.700	14,700			14.596	14.696	14	14.696	14.696	14.696	14.696	14.696	14.696	1.0	14.696	14,696
: :			10.01	50 .5 .0	113.13	\$15,33	\$15.33	\$17.62	10.750	657.01	602.71	604.71	465.08	80°5 00.	463.08	40.500	91 7	10 413	10.312	(50.41	150. 15	359.18	\$50.18	155.11	11,558	11 5	# TF	113.668	111.565	15 15	\$15.33	14.588	11,558	11.555	11,446	11,456	9 16	155.11	11.668
			- "	1 "	7	27	13		4		15		9/					101	103	100	100	105	106	101	108			10	;		17	1	8	•	0	=		0	ì

RELITIVE HAMOITY: 500 % CELL PERFORMANCE 500 HE DC VOLTAGE = S.R.A.T. VOLTS

SPECIFIC FUEL CONSUMPTION = 14.47 LB/N-41R Paverenn CHERM = 13.81 AMPS DC YOUTHER = NET AC FUIER - 51.90 - WATTS HEATER POWIE: 450.0 WATE INVESTO FINCIENCE BY.O. % 70 0 oF

SPECIFIC FULL CANSUMPTION = NOT EVELYCLEUF

% %

INVIXITY FIFTHENEWS: 84.0

TABLE A-22

1.5-KW ARMY METHANOL POWERPLANT WITH PREMIX FUEL

Hdd	41,4236	41,2230	240.884	290,064	18,4038	10.4030	19,5044	10,5900	19,5943	19.5043	14,040	19.5943	19.5045	19,5943	Hdd		-	-	-	1.2751	1.19056	1,19056	# <b>4</b>		249,661	-	272.480	272.480	272,565	22,0927	22,6927	144	249.672			
HA FUEL	.13837E-01.0		.97452L-01.0	.97452E-01.0	.616576-02.0	.616571-02.0	.61657E-02.0	.616576-02.0	.61657E-02.0	.616576-02.0	0.0165/6-02.0	.61657E=02.0	6163/5-02-0	.616576-02.0	NA FUEL				.0 .21589E-01				HA FUEL	MA FUEL	. 636166-01.0		.91287£-01.0	. 91287E-01,0	912876-01.0	,76672£-02,0	.16672E-02.0	NA FUEL	. 63619E-01.0		CAMP CAMPS	
244	1.101.1	1,1017	1.7594	7.7594	26060	26060.	26067	26060	26065	26060.	34048	26067	49092	26068	KNA			•	•	•		•	HNS	HNZ	6.6577		7.2685	7,2665	7.2665	. 610.	.61046	211	6.6560	(	XFW - CE	
MUC	.29636	.24636	1.9510	1.4510	.12349	,12349	-01,12349	.21589E-01,11210	.21589E-01,11210	.21589E-01,11210	1209E-01.11610	21589E-01,11210	21589E-01-11610	-01.11210	402		•	•	0.	0.10	0.10	-01.0	201	201	1.6555		1.6284	1.6284	1.007	15180	.15160	204	1.6556		Tanksky CUKKENI -	
2034	0.	0.	0.	•	•	0.	9E-UZ.20160E-01,12349	368515.	369512.	.21589E	369C120	368612.	315806	.21589£=01	MCU2		•	0.	0	142496-06.201646-01.0	14249E+U2,20164E+01	14249E-UZ.20168E-01	HC02	4002	• •		200.	0.	•	0	•	MCUZ	•••	0	Lane	
200	•	•	0.	•	•	•	454	••	0.	•	•	•	•		0.1			0.	0	14249	19249	.19249	ACU.	D T	઼		Ş 0	•	0,0		•	201	0,0	- M	SIMA	
	0.10-	0.10-	0.	•	-010-	0.10-		-010-		-01.0	0.10	0.10		0.10	MCHA	-010-	-010-	-01.0	-01.0		0.00	-010-	BCH.	HCHE	0.0			•	20	0.10-	-010-	HCHE	20	,	S	
0244	178554-01.0	17855t-01.0	39664	.3966	250955-01	250956-01	373,56-01	. 58676E-01	.566764-01	. 58676E-01	. 20676E-01	586764-01	586765-01	.586766-01.0	CH20		•	•	•	122206-01.0	• •	• •	HH20	NH20	37879		37155	37155	. 41353	347326-01.0	,347 32k-01,0	MH20	37880		/ CHEK -	
244	2.	•	•	•	٥.		.21362E-01	•	•	2,	•	•			211		•	•	•	633436-01	2136ct-01	. 21 3026-U1	SHH	MHZ	<b>??</b>		2 2 2		20		•	244	• •		01 70 1311	
-	14.590	14.646	14.006	14.696	14.696	14.646	10.696	14.646	14.696	14.646	14.696	14.696	40.40	14.696	:	14.700	14.700	10.700	14.700	100	100	10,700	=	=	14.696	1	10.696	14.696	14.690	969.	14.646	2	16.69			
-	70.312	70,512	315.14	315.14	\$15,10	\$15.10	316.17	100.19	766.19	570.69	5/0.69	464.27	12.60	464.27	31.6	70.312	70.312	350.31	350.32	354.20	354.46	354, 68	3 16	=-	354.47		315.14	187.81	554.66	354.47	354.47	-	354,47			
	,	7	6	4	2	13		4		15		9				101	103	104		500	101	801			12		v	11	00	2	=		20			

Yours

15:05

DC YOLTHER =

WATE

HEATH POWER:

RELIATIVE HOMIDITY: 45.0 % GELL PEREUSAMKEELUDDHR

7º 0.521

INVESTED FUTCHENS: 84.0

SPECIFIC FULL CONSUMMON = 1.71

TABLE A-23

1.5-KW ARMY METHANOL POWERPLANT WITH PREMIX FUEL

												The same of the sa
	200.00	14.030		1.6399	0.		0.	1.0696	7.6323	. 933451-01.0	0110	\$01,331
-	692.697	14.696	0.	1.0363	0.	0.	0.	1.6598	7.0325	.95345E-01.0	0.10	301.331
	42.00	0.010		10-365800	2.10		•	1001/4	- 01 100 E-01 - CONTE	Staugh-02.	0.00	10.01
	60.00	0.00		- 10- 10 C L		44602.	-02 - 11 7 mat	A 5 6 6 5 6 1 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6	01.20076	31498E-02.0	05.0	45.20
	2000		10.30				- nn0nn	5405 10-11-550076-01-20012	01.20076	\$ \$446E-62.0	05.0	10.6520
				3.04.			404044	45050 10-15-40-1 3447 1-01 2057 6	01 2nh7¢	STAGNETON O	05.0	14.4520
	1000						3000	101	2447	244046	0 60	200
	1600.3	10.61		119915		•	30000	. BOUGHT - 01 . 23 . B. T. C.	200010	230000	0.00	200
	14.00.51	144.01		61661.		6.	. 550094	. peneat -01 , 3346 / E-01 , 600 / E	21902.10	. 338405-01-0	0.00	10000
	6000.15	140.01	•	.15915			*PO009*	. bounder 01 . 35467E-01 . 2667C	01.26676	. 33440E-02.0	0.00	14.520
*	6000.15	14.647	0.	15915	0.	0.	. 64046	.6006aE-01.55467E-01.2667E	01.25676	. 334461-02.0	05.0	10.4520
	014.15	10.647	2.	15915		0.	. 65C50E	, bocost -01, 55ab7t-01, 2467c	01.2467¢	. 330982-02.0	05.0	14.4520
	600.15	16.041		15415	?	•	sectors.	, 65050E-01 , 55067t-01 , 2667c	01.20576	.334485-02.0	0.50	14.4520
	"	-	245	4460	P.C.46	חטר	PLUS	2011	241	:	FUEL	144
	163.11	16.700	0	99095E-01.0	01.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	. 660444-01	3,90211
	-	7.30		O. In- second	0.10	0	•	0	0.	0.	. 64946-01	3.90211
		10 700		99085 - 01.0	01.0		0.		0		. 6406 at -01	3.90211
		0.7	0	0.10-4-50-6	0.1.0							3.00211
	357.55			17 20.21 -01 .0	0.1.0	4 14.02	0.10071-07.417011-01.0	0.10			0	1.000
		200	10,71	0.100.100.00	0.10	4 5602	0. (0.35-0). 61 (0.35-0). 0	0.10				1 000
	17	700	10-120054	37 4971-01.0	01.0	25602	0.50.05-02-617.036-01.0	0110				3.63017
	200	200	29	0.100.001.0	0.10	44402	446025-42-617035-01-0	0 10-		0		1. 4.3417
	210.44	1		134616		3005.4	36011036				:	
-	11.5	. 14	241	1450	нСив	360	4C05	aue	241	:	t uet	1 44
	* 1.		2411	CZHK	PCHE	201	4005	204	SHE	3.6	1304	***
	310.44	14.59	9.	1.1650	0.	0.	٥.	1.1841	0918.	.61239t-01.0	01.0	197.869
- 1	\$70.49	14.540	0.	1.1650	0.	0.	0.	1-1951	4.6760	.61259k-01.0	0.10	197.66
										;		-
			200	1174		27.	307.	36.	3		140.0	
	42.50	4.4.		1.56.1				20001	2641	0.10-35-01-0		200
	40200	14.74		11.5411		0.		19061	1.1630	. 4445E-01.0	0.10	16.003
	\$10.09	14.00	2.	1.7120		0.	•	1.7376	7.1650	. 49495E-01.0	0.10	240.781
	310.46	14.648	7.	1.7150	0.	6.	0.	1.7372	7.1650	0.10-35666	0.10	240.781
	\$70.96	14.040	3.	. 5476.		6.9	0.	.55509	2,2846	.28756k-01.0	01.0	95.9120
	370,44	14,540		24704	2.	g.	0.	60SSC.	2.2896	. 28756k-01.0	0.10	92.4124
		-	24.	119611	PC Ne	NC0	*.cu2	AUK	2×1	**	FUEL	144
	31	14.0.01	3.	1.1650	0.	0.	0.	1561.1	4.8700	.617396-01.0	0.10	197.868
	57. 40	1.000	0.	1.1450	2.	"	0.	1.1621	00100	.612596-01.0	01.0	197.869

TABLE A-24
1.5-KW ARMY METHANOL POWERPLANT WITH PREMIX FUEL

201E-02-51256E-01-5940 2-07-50-50-50-50-50-50-50-50-50-50-50-50-50-		211	MHZO	BCHG	D F	4602	402	HNZ	HA FUEL	Had	
1865   1,374   2,000   1,005   1,375			11905	0.	0.	0.	10655.	2,0761	.26099£-01.0	1901.19	
1910   1910			1 1985	0.	0	0.	10655	2,0781	.26049£-01.0	84.1067	
1847   1947			. 646.3	0.	0	0.	1.8252	7.5176	. 91905E-01.0	296.750	
14912   1992   1992   1992   1992   1992   1993					0		1.6252	7.3170	. 91905t -01.0	296,750	
1892   1992   1992   1992   1992   1993			40.644	01.0			.73826t -	01.29440	36974£-02.0	11.9383	
1991   1992   1993   1994	1000		305306	0.10			. 154268-	01.29640	369746-02.0	11,9383	
14912   0		7	972786	01.0	362016	-U2.5125nE-	.01.75425E-	01.29440	36974E-02.0	14,9561	
14912   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0			1.001		0	-34850E-	-11.456926-	01.29440	.36974k-02.0	10.9501	
14912   10   10   10   10   10   10   10			20001			-3465nE-	-01.455926-	01.29440	36974t-02.0	14,9561	
14412			2.041			54850E	-01.455928-	01.29440	.36974E-02.0	10.9501	
14912   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0			2.00			. 54650E-	-01.45692E-	01.29440	369746-02.0	14,9501	
14912   0			2.041			.54850E-	01.45692E-	01.29440	. 36974k-02.0	1056.01	
14412   19   19   19   19   19   19   19						. 54050E	.01.45592E-	01.29440	36974E-02.0	14,9501	
14912   1991			21441		•	SABSOF	456926-	01.29440	369746-02.0	14.9582	
##20	16.69		14912	•••		.54830E-	.01.45692E-	01.29440	. 369746-02.0	14.9501	
##20 ##20 ##20 ##20 ##20 ##20 ##20 ##20						200	707		THE STREET	100	
##20 ##20 ##20 ##20 ##20 ##20 ##20 ##20		244	4450	שנש	201	יורטע	304	344	730.		
MAZD   MCHA   MCU   MCU   MCD   MAZD   MAZD   MAZD   MAZD   MCHA   MCU   MCU   MCU   MCD   MCD   MCHA   MCU   MCU   MCU   MCD   MAZD   MAZD   MCHA   MCU   MCU   MCU   MCD		0.	. 922756.	010	٠.	•	0.	•			
10.275E-01.0		0.	. 82275E-	01.0	٥.	0.	0.	••	•		
1042F1-01.0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0		0.	. 82275E-	01.0	•	0.	0.	0.			
110a5E-01.0   14-201E-02.51230E-01.0   .0   .0   .0   .0   .0   .0   .0		0	. 92275E	01.0	•	0.	0.	•	•		
1045E-01:0   1420IE-02.51230E-01:0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0		14093	310456	0.10	30501	-U2.51230E-	01.0	0.		3,23976	
1045E-01:0		16095	\$1045E-	0.10	36201E	-02,51230E-	010.	0.		3.23976	
HHZD   HCHA   HCU   HCLZ   HUZ   HHZ   HAZ   HAZ   FUEL		51849E-01	310456-	0.10	362016	-UZ.51250E-	0100	••		3.01985	
НИЕО         ИСНА         ИСП         ИСП         ИПС         ИПС<	100	.518476-01	310456-	01.0	36201E	-02.51230E-	0.10	•		3,01985	
HHZD HCH4 HCU HCUZ HUZ HWZ HWZ HZ FUEL  1,2602 .0 .0 .0 1,2662 5,2397 ,65806E-01.0  1,2602 .0 .0 .0 1,7517 7,0234 ,88206E-01.0  1,5800 .0 .0 .0 1,6972 7,0234 ,88206E-01.0  1,5801 .0 .0 .0 1,6972 7,0234 ,88206E-01.0  1,2500 .0 .0 .0 1,6972 7,0234 ,88206E-01.0  1,2500 .0 .0 .0 1,2513 1,7862 ,25512 ,65749E-01.0		1			4	-				-	
HHZO HCHA HCU HCUZ MUZ MWZ MAZ FUEL  1,2602 .0 .0 .0 1,2662 5,2397 ,65806E-01.0  1,2602 .0 .0 .0 1,2662 5,2397 ,65806E-01.0  1,5800 .0 .0 .0 1,7517 7,0234 ,88208E-01.0  1,5801 .0 .0 .0 1,6972 7,0234 ,88208E-01.0  1,5801 .0 .0 .0 1,6972 7,0234 ,88208E-01.0  43007 .0 .0 .0 1,6972 7,0234 ,88208E-01.0  43007 .0 .0 .0 1,6972 7,0234 ,88208E-01.0  43007 .0 .0 .0 1,6972 7,0234 ,88208E-01.0  1,2590 .0 .0 .0 1,2651 1,7882 ,22654-01.0  1,2590 .0 .0 .0 1,2651 5,2551 ,65749E-01.0		MAZ	4450	HCHE	200	AC02	HUZ	V Z E	אל יינר		
1,2602 .0 .0 .0 1,2662 5,2397 ,6506E-01.0 1,2602 .0 .0 .0 1,2662 5,2397 ,6506E-01.0 1,5600 .0 .0 .0 1,7517 7,0234 ,86206E-01.0 1,5601 .0 .0 .0 1,6972 7,0234 ,86206E-01.0 1,5500 .0 .0 .0 1,6972 7,0234 ,86206E-01.0 1,2500 .0 .0 .0 1,2651 5,2351 ,65749E-01.0		SHR	MH20	MCH4	100	4004	204	NN2	HA FUEL	Hdd	
1,2602 , 0 , 0 , 0 1,2462 5,2397 , 65806F-01.0 1,5900 , 0 , 0 , 0 1,7517 7,0234 , 88208F-01.0 1,5900 , 0 , 0 , 0 1,7517 7,0234 , 88208F-01.0 1,6891 , 0 , 0 , 0 1,6972 7,0234 , 88208F-01.0 1,6891 , 0 , 0 , 0 , 0 , 0 , 0 , 0 , 0 , 0 ,		0.	1.2602	0.		0.	1,2662	5.2397	.65806E-01.0	212.643	
1,5800 .0 .0 .0 1,7517 7,0234 .88208-01.0 1,5800 .0 .0 .0 1,7517 7,0234 .88208-01.0 1,5800 .0 .0 .0 1,6912 7,0234 .88208-01.0 1,5891 .0 .0 .0 1,6972 7,0234 .88208-01.0 1,5891 .0 .0 .0 .0 1,6972 7,0234 .88208-01.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 43213 1,7862 .22698-01.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .43213 1,7862 .22698-01.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .43213 1,7862 .22698-01.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 1,2451 5,2351 .85798-01.0 1,2590 .0 .0 .0 .0 1,2451 5,2351 .85798-01.0	10.096		1,2602	•	.°.	0.	1,2562	5.234/	.658066-01.0	212.643	
1.5800 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.7517 7.0234 .88208t-01.0 1.5800 .0 .0 .0 1.7517 7.0234 .88208t-01.0 1.6891 .0 .0 .0 1.6972 7.0234 .88208t-01.0 1.6891 .0 .0 .0 .0 4.5213 1.7862 .22659t-01.0 1.6807 .0 .0 .0 .0 .45213 1.7862 .22659t-01.0 1.2590 .0 .0 .0 1.2451 5.2351 .65749t-01.0 1.2590 .0 .0 .0 1.2451 5.2351 .65749t-01.0			WH20	MCHA	700	HCUS	204	HHZ		144	
1.5800 .0 .0 .0 1.7517 7.0234 .88208F-01.0 1.6891 .0 .0 .0 1.6972 7.0234 .88208F-01.0 1.6891 .0 .0 .0 1.6972 7.0234 .88208F-01.0 4.507 .0 .0 .0 1.69213 1.7882 .226594-01.0 4.507 .0 .0 .0 .45213 1.7882 .226594-01.0 1.2590 .0 .0 .0 1.2651 5.2351 .657494-01.0 1.2590 .0 .0 .0 1.2651 5.2351 .657494-01.0			1.5000	0		0.	1.751.1	7.0234	.88208t-01.0	116.982	
1.6891 .0 .0 .0 1.6972 7.0234 .88208E-01.0 1.6891 .0 .0 .0 1.6972 7.0234 .88208E-01.0 1.6891 .0 .0 .0 1.6972 7.0234 .86208E-01.0 1.6891 .0 .0 .0 1.68213 1.7882 .22659E-01.0 1.2590 .0 .0 .0 1.2551 5.2551 .65749E-01.0 1.2590 .0 .0 .0 1.2551 5.2551 .65749E-01.0			5800	0		0.	1.7517	7.0234	. 88208E-01.0	284.811	
1.0591 .U .O .O 1.6972 7.0234 .86206E-01.0 4.507 .U .O .O .45213 1.7664 .22659E-01.0 4.507 .U .O .O .45213 1.7664 .22659E-01.0 1.2590 .U .O .O 1.2651 5.2551 .65749E-01.0 1.2590 .U .O .O .O 1.2651 5.2551 .65749E-01.0				. 0			1.6972	7.0234	. 682086-01.0	205.031	
43007 .0 .0 .0 .43213 1.7884 .224594-01.0 .83007 .0 .0 .0 .43213 1.7884 .224594-01.0 .0 .0 .43213 1.7884 .224594-01.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .							1.6972	7.0254	. 882086-01.0	205.031	
1.2590 .0 .0 .0 1.2451 5.2551 .65749E-01.0 1.2590 .0 .0 .0 1.2451 5.2551 .65749E-01.0			1000				. 95213	1.7862	.22459t -01.0	12,5729	
1.2590 .0 .0 .0 1.2451 5.2551 .65749E-01.0 1.2590 .0 .0 .0 1.2451 5.2551 .65749E-01.0			1000	0	0	0	. 45215	1.7884	.22459k-01.0	72,5730	
1,2590 .0 .0 .0 1.2451 5.2551 .65749E-01.0		:			. ;					100	
1.2590 .0 .0 .0 1.2451 5.2551 .65749E-01.0		AHE	DANK	9101	400	2034	304	246			
0.00 0.		••	1,2590	0.0	0.	0.	1.4551	5.6351	0.10-36-60	616.430	
		٥.	1.2590		0.	•	166301	3,6331	0.10 3.4/50.	06-1313	

RELITIVE HUMOITY: 950 % CELL PERFORMENTE LUGGINE AMPS SPECIFIC FUEL CASEMPTION = 1.50 Pawerernan CUPPENT = 33.15 DC YOUTHE NET AL 10468 - 1250.0\_ WATS 125:0 INVESTE FINE ENCY: 85.0 HEATTE POWIE

Power	Systems	Division
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## THIS PAGE IS BEST QUALITY PRACTICABLE FROM COPY FURNISHED TO DDC

FCR-0883

Yours LOS KW-HR

52.85

DC VOLTAGE = 52.85 SPECIFIC FUEL CONSUMMON = 151

WATTS

HEATER POWER :

INVESTIT FORTENCY - 84.0 %

RELIATIVE HANDINY: 95.0 % CELL PECFORMANCE GOODITY.

TABLE A-25

	165.31	14.696	•	29893	•	0.	•	.43278	1.6089	•	65,1152
	163.51	14.696	•	. 29895	•	۰.	•	.43278	1.6089	•	65,1152
	111.51	959.0	•	1.6506	•	•	•	1.7788	7.2051	904905-01-0	292.257
	11.51	900	•	1.6580		•		BOOK 25 - O	10001	A014 SE -02-0	13.1587
		404		744.96-01	0.10	•		80006		A07436 -02-0	14.158
	164.46	274	41 34 UF - 01	99599	01.0	24058E-UZ	-UZ.41122E-01	• •	BUO62E-U1.32441		15.582
	1327.1	150.77		14094				-01.579376	579376-01.32441	. 407 a SE - 02.0	15.5022
	1 527.1	169.91	0.	14004	0	.0.	.4402AE-01.	-01.57457E-	574576-01.32441	4074 SE-02.0	15.5822
	500.54	14.697	0	14094	•	•	.44028E-01.	-01.579576-	579576-01.32441	. 40743E-02.0	15,502
	460.54	14.697	•	10000	•	•	.44028E	44028E-01,57957E-01,32441	.01.32441	. 40745E-02.0	15.582
	635.65	169.01		14094	0.	0	. 4402BE	44028E-01,57937E-01,32441	101,32441	.40743E-U2.0	15,5822
	655.65	14.697	0.	14098	•	•	.4402AE	4402AE-01,57937E-01,32441	.01.32441	.40743E-02.0	15,582
	615.65	10.697	0.	14094	0.	•	.4402BE	44028E-01,57957E-01,52441	.01. 52441	. 40745E-02.0	15,5822
	633.45	14.697	•	14094	0.	••	.4402hE	4402hE-U1,57937E-U1,3244	.01.32441	.401436-02.0	15.5822
		:		0011	4171	110	CUJA	201	CAR	HA FUEL	700
			3	10 - 0 10 A		2				440385-01	
	163031	00.00		.000465		•	2 :			•	
	163.31	000		.000444.01	0.10	•				•	
	330.31	14.700	•	. 660 6KE 01.0	0.10	•	•				
	350.36	14.700	•	. 6604KE-01.0	0.10	•	•		•	•	_
33	379.42	14.700	15910	. 24920E-01.0	0.10	195062	24056E-04.1122E-01.0	0.10.		•	2.5005
	\$19.45	14.700	12910	.249206-01	010	. ₹9058	29056E-UC. 41.122E-01.0	-01.0	0.	0.	2.6005
	\$65.24	14.700	.41 3aa£-01	.24920£-01.0	010	385062.	24058E-UZ.43122E-01.0	0.10-	•	•	2,42347
	305.25	14.700	. 41 344E - 01	. 24920E-01	-01.0	,29058t	290586-UZ.41122E-01	-01.0	•	••	2,42341
	3 15	=	TH'S	MH20	HCHE	704	HCU2	. 20u	HNS	MA FUEL	144
	4 16		AH.	HHZU	MCHG	700	HCUS	MUZ	ANS	MA FUEL	144
	46 . 24	10 404		1 4607	3			1.5054	5.5962	70284E-01.0	227.142
	365,24	9.9.91	•	1,3597				1.3054	5.5964	. 702841-01.0	227.142
	5 TF		345	MHZO	HCHA	אנה	MCUE	MUZ	HNZ	MA FUEL	Hdd
	111.51	19.646	0.	1.5440	0.	0.	•	1969.1	6.0007	. 864164-01.0	279.098
	111,51	10.090	.0.	1.5840	0.	0.	0.	10001	6.8807	.86416E-01.0	279.098
	365.24	14.696	0.	1.6718	0.	0.	0.	1,6542	6.8807	. 66416E-01.0	219.275
	\$5.208	14.696	0.	1.6718	0.	0.	•	1.6542	6.8807	.86416£-01.0	219.275
	151,24	14.596	0.	. 31229	?.	0.	•	10605.	1.2853	.161456-01.0	52,1691
	\$65.24	14.695	2.	, 31229	٥.	0.	•	10605.	1,2855	.161436-01.0	52,1691
	,		CHI	273	ang w	7	MCus	402	KNA	HA FUEL	Hdd
				200		2			4000	Second Second	***
*	303.50	969.		1.3595	•	•	•	369696	2,243	102135-01.0	2010
	30706	14.040		1.3343				103636	20333	2000	2010123

A-25

54.35

OC YOLTAGE =

Paverenow CUPPENT = 20.43 AMPS

Warrs Warrs

NET AC / CHER = 750.0

HEATTR POWIE:

RELATIVE HOLDIN: 950 % CELL PERFORMATE CONTHIS

SPECIFIC FULL CONSUMPRON= 17-5

IMMETER FIFTH HANDS 84.0

7086

15-KW ARMY METHANOL POWERPLANT WITH PREMIX FUEL

HAA	46.6522	44. 8522		20000	20001	14.3331	14.355/	16.4090	16.4090	16.4090	16. 4090	16.4090	16.4090	16.4090	16.4090	16.4040	HAA	11,000.1	11696.1	1,96911	11,98911	1.96910	1.40410	1,05323	1,83323	144	144	201,201	201,201	144	273.578	273,578	273.714	273.714	32.4916	32,4917	144	201,222	201,222
LUEL	145196-01.0	0-10-467841	0.10 1.6511	0010360100	0.10.35.01.0	. 450536 06.0	470535-06-0	. 20236-02.0	.450535-02.0	. 4565 1E-02.0	450534-02.0	450536-02.0	450534-02.0	.45053t-UP.0	.4505 \$4 -02.0	. 450538-02.0	FUEL	. \$3676E-01							••	FUEL	FUEL	.74645E-01.0	46456-01.0	FUEL	.046708-01.0	.84678E-01.0	.84678E-01.0	. 644,784-01.0	.10052E-01.0	.100526-01.0	FUEL	.74626E-01.0	.74626E-01.0
AN SNR	1.1576					•	•	•	•	•	•	•				•	HN2 HA	0.		0.			••		0.	AH 544			5.9434 .7								HN2 FA	5.941V .7	
שוחק שו	1 51100				101619	. 67 28 4E - 01 . 35873	. 87 289t-01. 3587	.22226E-02.31453E-01.07289E-01.3507	\$5676E-01.70472E-01.3587	33674E-01.70472E-01.85673	. 55676E-01. 70472E-01. 35675	\$5676L-01.70472E-01.35875	.33676E-01.70472E-01.35075	33676E-01, 70472E-01, 3567	33676E-01, 70072t-01, 5567	33676E-01.70472E-01.3587	אחק או		0.		0.			0.00	0.	HUC H	HUZ H			HO2 H	1.6406 6.					. 19075	4115		
MENS	0			•		•	•	E-UZ. 3145 3E-	. 33676E.	.336746.	. \$3676E.	.336761-	.33676E-	.33676E-	.33676E+	.33676E-	acu?	0.	0.	0.	••	22225E-04.31 653E-01.0	242266-04.514536-01.0	222266-02.314536-01.0	24226E-UE. 51453E-01	acu?	2026	••	0.	HCUS	0.	•	0.	0.	0.	0.	HCUS	0.	0.
70.			•		6.	.0.	0.	.22225	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	6.	0.	٥.	מכח	0.	0	0	0.	.25555	.24226	,22226	,24226	704	HCU	٥.	0.	900	0.	0	•	0.	0	0.	3	0.	
HUH	0	.:				0.10	01.0		0.	0.		0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	пСна	01.0	01.0	0.10	0.10	0.10	01.0	0.10	0.10	404	MCHe	0.	0.	исне	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	HCHE	0.	0
HHAD	21600	6120	. 41509	1.6939	1.0954	. 8506 4t-01.0	. 45064t-01.0	.1001.	.13554	11554	15554	11556	13554	15550	.13554	.1359.	MAZO	50514t-01.0	50514t-01.0	5051 at -01.0	505146-01.0	190614-01.0	19041E-01.0	. 19061E-01.0	.19061t-01.0	4460	0744	1.4588	1.4660	MM20	1.5988	1.5988	1.0462	1.6662	19779	. 19779	MH20	1.4644	1.468
244			•	•	?	•	5.	. 314116.	0.	0.		0				•	CHI	0	0.		2	10-36098.	10-350864.	. 314116.01	10-311015.	244	7	0		245	0		0.	0.	0.	0.	245	0	.0
-	***		0,0.01	14.646	14.596	14.096	14.096	14.636	10.696	10.696	14.696	10.046	10.00	10.696	14.696	14.696		10.700	14.700	10.700	14.700	10.700	14.700	14.700	14.700	i a	-	14.696	14.696		14.596	14.636	14.696	14.936	14.596	14.696	14	14.596	14,096
1 16		163.31	165.51	164.51	164.51	15.55	16.55	\$66.29	1076.1	1076.1	144.58	144.58	18.755	\$57.81	357.01	1957.01	*	125.11	165.41	15.058	\$50.55	16.105	501.47	154.58	159.59	3 16	11.	159.51	15.968	\$ 16	342.51	344.51	159.50	159.57	15.455	154.51	47. 6	154.57	154,51
	,		,	7	4	2	13		t		15		9/					101	103	101	,	105	901	101	801			2			S	1	8	•	0	-		20	

TABLE A-27

THIS PAGE IS BEST QUALITY PRACTICABLE FROM COLY FURNISHED TO DDC

																				*					1				1								
		24.471	29.4714	204.332	204,332	16.4270	16.4270	17.7350	17,7350	17.7350	17,7359	17,7359	17,7359	17,7359	17.7350	17.7359	H 44	1.40513	1.40513	1.40513	1.40513	1.40513	1000	300	144	PP.	254.061	254.861	Had	267.905	267.905	268.001	268.001	13.1919	13.1920	Had	
	1304	0.20	-05.0	-01.0	0.10-	0.50	-05.0	-05.0	-05.0	-05.0	.05.0	-05.0	-05.0	.05.0	-05.0	-05.0	FUEL	.23789E-01	.23769k-01	.23789E=01	.23789E-01	••			FUEL	FUEL	-01.0	0.10-	FUEL	0.10-	0.10-	0.10-	0.10-	-05.0	.05.0	FUEL	
•	**	.91454E-02.0	.91454E-UZ.	. 679596-01.	. 67959t-01.	. 50817E-02.	.50817E-02.	.50917E-02.	.50817E-02.	.50A17E-02.	.508175-02.	.50817£-02.	.50817E-02.	.508176-02.	. 50817E-02.	.508174-02.0	*	0.	•	•	Q.	0.0	•	. •	1	*	.78613E-01.0	.78813E-01.0	1	. 828776-01.0	. 82877E-01.0	.82877£-01.0	. 82877£-01.0	.40195k-02.0	.40795E-02.0	4 #	0 100 30000
ì	THE	.72610	.72810	7.0035	. 7.0055	96209E-01,40462	96209E-01.40462	.01.404b2	01.40462	·01.40462	29000,10	.01.40462	.01,40462	.01,40462	.01,4046	.01.40462	HAZ	0.	••	0.		•			ZNH	248	6.2754	6.2754	HNS	6.5989	6.5909	6.5969	6.5989	01.32462	, 10058t-01, 3248¢	HNZ	1 2341
1	306	19588	19566	1,6653	1.0655	.96209E	.96209E	.22219E-01.96209E-01.40462	25789E-01,84407E-01,40462	25789E-01, 84407E-01, 40462	25789E-01,84407E-01,40462	.23789E-01, 84407E-01, 40462	.23769E-01,84407E-01,40462	.25789E-01,84407E-01,40462	25789E-01,84407E-01,40464	23769E-01.64407E-01.40462	402	•	•		•	0.10.0		E-01.0	402	408	1.4694	1.4694	HU2	1.5690	1.5690	1.5452	1.5452	,76058E-UI	. 7005BE-	MUZ	
	2004	•	•	•	0.	0.	0.	016-02.22219	.25789	.25789	.25789	.23789	.23789	.25789	.23789	.23769	MCDS	•	0.	0.	0.	15701E-UZ-22219E-01	157015-112 322105-011	157016-02,222196-01.0	HCDS	4002	0.	•	MCUZ	•	•	•	•	•	•	4004	•
į	201	••	0.	0.	0.	0	0.	57				0.	•	•	•	•	אכה	0	•	0.	٥.	.157016	10/614	157016	460	460	•	•	460	•	6.	•	0.	0.	0.	Ž	•
1	BUNG	•	•	•	•		0.	0	0	0.	•	0.	0.	•	•	••	ACHA	01.0	01.0	01.0	01.0	0.10		01.0	HCHE	MCHA		•	нСне	0.	0.	•	0.	0.10	0.10	MCHA	
	HAZO	.13530	.13550	1.7380	1.1594	10004	1000	00011	15503	13593	13595	13595	13593	13593	113593	13593	MHZU	. 35684E-01,0	.35684E-01.0	.35684E-01.U	. 35684E-01.0	134656-01.0	0 10-36-01.	134656-01,0	MH20	MHZD	1.6031	1.6031	MHZO	1.6380	1.6340	T.6858	1.6456	.82979E-U1	. 84974E-01.0	4480	
1	244	•	0.	•	0.	0.	0.	. 42055E-UI	0	0.		•	2.	0.	. 0.	••	245	0.	0.	0.	۰.	.69797E-01		. 220556-01	244	248	0.		HHS	0.	•	••	•	0.	0.	244	
;		10.695	14.636	14.696	14.696	14.696	14.696	16.696	14.696	14.696	14.696	14.696	14.646	14.696	14.696	14,696	10	14.700	14.700	14.700	14.700	14.700	007.	1.700		-	10.596	14.49		10.696	14,696	14.596	14.696	14,696	14.696		
	-	145.31	145.51	\$52.94	\$52.94	\$52.94	152.94	(35. 42	454.05	454.03	507.80	00100	482.84	103.64	445.84	*45.64		155.51	152.51	15.055	\$50.32	151.24	327.60	156.11	3 16	*	150,11	11.065	5 16	332.94	\$52.94	11.965	11.955	150.11	11.055	-	
		,	~		1	2 2	12	2	41		31	,	16					101	103	101		105	901	100			21			v	, -	8		2	:		

POWERERTHY CHERENT = 14:52 AMPS SPECIFIC FUEL CONSUMMON = 1.52 81.95 OC YOLTAGE =

WATE WATE

NET AC POWER = 500.0

HEATTE POWLE =

RELATIVE HOMOSTY: 950 % CELL PECFORMENTE GOOD HE % 7° 0321 IMPETER FINLENDS: 84.0

TABLE A-28

:	120		34,0458	34,0438	287.053	287,053	16,3975	16.3975	11.1347	17.7367	17.7367	17.7367	17.7347	17.7367		1000	110.13	17.7347	700				•	-	1.03095	1.43895	1,33720	1,33720	Ida	Hdd	247.957	247.457	HAA	270.656	270.656	270.753	270.753	22.8016	22.0016	•	-	
	13119	7301	. 151 3ct -01.0	.1213et-01.0	. BBR746-01.0	. BBB746-01.0	\$0768E-02.0	507686-02.0	507646-02.0	507661-02.0	5074AF-02.0	50766F-02-0	50768E-02.0	0.200		307695-06.0	0.20-30	, 50768£-02.0	61161	1	10-3-6-20-	. 64294E-01	. 24294E-01	.24294E-01	•	•	٥.	0.	FUEL	FUEL	.76742L-01.0	. 767424-01.0	FUEL	637964-01.0	637984-01-0	83798E-01.0	. 93798E-01.0	705706-02-0	705706-02.0		Tan Land	
	;		. 12136	. 12136	. BBB7	. 6887	. 5076	.5076	5076	5076	2016	2016	5076	2010		. 3076	. 20769	. 5076	:		0.	0.	0.	٥.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1	1	.76742	.76742	1	.63796	63798	. 63798	. 83798	70570	. 70570	. ;	1	
		200	18696	. 46547	7.0763	7.0763	99444E-01, 60422	99444E-01.40422	01.40424	01.40422	01 00032	2404	2000	20000	33.00.10	01.4046	22000.10	01.40422		344	0.	0.	••	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	285	ANS	6.1103	6.1105	MA	4.6720	6.4720	4.4720	6.6720	76184	56109		7.4	
	5)77	300	59657	. 434k5	1.7409	1.7409	- 9944E-		22691F-01. 93444F-01. 4042¢	2429af -01. 87245t -01. 40422	54.29.6-01 A73.456-01 A04.25	2424.6-11 872456-11 40424	342945-01 A73456-01 A0426	473.56	יינייניין יפו לאודיין יפורבי	. 24 C 46 E - 01 . 0 / 24 3 E - 01 . 40 4 C E	.24294E-01.67263E-01.80426	24294E-01,87245E-01,40422	-0.5	200	0.	•	0.	۰.	0.10	0.10-	0.10-	0.10	201	405	1.4810	1.4810	405	1.641		1.0172	1.6172	1 56 1 9	13619		204	
		200	•	•	0.	0.	0.	0.	402.226916	242946	34.20.6	303606	343945	34394	3842436	. 2427BE	36454	3062#2º		3031	0.	•	0.	0.	.10034E-UZ.22691E-01.0	,10034E-02.22691E-01.0	.10034E-UZ.22691E-U1.0	, 10034E-UZ.22691E-01.0	2004	4602	0.	•	200				20				*C05	
	-	235	c.	0.	0.	0.	.0.		100 606						•	0.	0.	••		200	0.	٠.	0.	6.	100346	150546	.10034	. 10034E	אנה	460			450								705	
	-	-	0.	•	0.	0.	0.10	0.10	0	0		•				0.	•	0.		***	0.10	0.10.	0.10	0100	0100	0.10.	0.10.	01.0	MCH.	MCH.	0.	0	AC M								4101	•
		0211	11940	17948	1.6401	1.6401	934A7E-01.0	914.074-01.0				12051		12051	13053	13023	15023	15023		DPHH	. 36441E-01.0	. Seante-01.0	. 36441E-01.0	36441E-01.0	•	•	13750E-01.0	,15750£-01.0	MH20	200			NH SO								200	
i -		211	0.	0.	0.	0.			237946-01	0			2:		•	•	0.	••		2	0.	•	0.		.712786-01	.71270E-01	.22790£-01	. 22794£ -U1	ĩ	246											244	
		-	10.690	14.696	14.047	14.647	169 91	10 401		104		10.01		14.04	14.04	10.697	16,697	169.01		-	14.700	14,700	10.700	14.700	14.700	14.700	10.700	14.700			16 497	16.03	:	107	40.01		100		104		-	
•		•	163.31	165.31	325.54	143.54	143.54	25 . 69.	100	1000				46.010	407.40	07.707	400.601	494.40			165.31	165,31	150.31	350.32	157.67	19.168	\$50.20	150.20	\$ 11	11.	4.36.10	350.19	5 76	135 60	16.30	200	. 457					
			,	2	•	7	2	12	2	4	-	,	2	*	9						101	103	107		100	90,	101	108							01	. 0	00	. 5	0 :	:		

RELATIVE HANDING 350 % CELL PESCONANTE CONTRE loir POWERERING CHESEN = 15.75 AMPS 56.23 SPECIFIC FUEL CONSUMPTION = 2.15 OC VOITHE = NET AC ; WER = 3610 WATE 150.0 WATE % INVESTIT FIREWAY: 51.0 HEATH POWER:

VOITS LOS/KW-HR RELATIVE HUMIOLIV: 95:0 % CELL PERFORMANEGOOD HR

125.0

NET AC FONER = 250.0

HEATER PONER = 150.0

INVENTE FFICIENCY = 84.0

SPECIFIC FUEL CONSUMMINON= 2.57

DC YOUTAGE =

WATS

Paverenn CURREM = 12.19

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1.17	17							- AR	I ABLE A-29	25				
						1.5-KW	ARMY	METHANOL	POWERP	LANT WIL	TH PREMIX	Fuez		
1			:	,									•	:
					NH.	HH20	HCHE	אלה	PCU2	404	MNA	HA FUEL	144	
		,		47.4		14644	0		0.	\$1205	.78817	.989AAE-02.0	31.6	5661
	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,		125.41	14.636		14644	0.		•	20515.	.78817	.989ABE-02.0	31.0	5661
			129.79	10.696	•	1.6464	2.	•	••	1.7254	7.0369	. AB371E-01:0	205.	487
12,17   1,100   1,10	1,	14	129.79	14.696		1.606	0.	0.	0.	1.7254	7.0369	.663716-01.0	285.	100
		2	\$64.19	16.096	0.	10136	•		•	10610	.63324		17.5	151
	13   10   10   10   10   10   10   10	13	129.19	16.096	•	10136	•	0.	•	.10610	.43324	. 54405£-02.0	17.5	151
13160			\$31.48	10.690		11274		-135656-	02.18772E	-01.10610	.43322	.54409E-02.0	16.6	950
254250 11.000	19.5   1.6	4	7 65 . 69	14.696	•	13160		0	.20099E	-01.90003E	-01.43322	.544056-02.0	18.6	020
257-250   1.00	13.60   10.01   10.0		200	104.01	. •	13160		0.	366002	-01.900036	-01.45324	.\$4405E-02.0	10.6	950
2545.50 14.000 13160 0 0 0.20995-01.99005-01.4322 5.54005-02.0 2545.50 14.000 13160 0 0 0.20995-01.99005-01.4322 5.54005-02.0 2545.50 14.000 0 13160 0 0 0.20995-01.99005-01.4332 5.54005-02.0 255.31 14.00 0 0.30140-01.90005-01.4332 5.54005-02.0 255.31 14.00 0 0.30140-01.90005-01.4332 5.54005-02.0 255.31 14.00 0 0.30140-01.90005-01.90005-01.4332 5.54005-02.0 255.31 14.00 0 0.30140-01.90005-01.90005-01.4332 5.54005-02.0 255.31 14.00 0 0.30140-01.90005-01.90005-01.4332 5.54005-02.0 255.31 14.00 0 0.30140-01.90005-01.90005-01.90005-01.90005-01.90095-01.90095-01.90095-01.90005-01.90095-0	234.75   1.00   0	4	534. 60	10.096		13160			366002	-01,96003E	-01,43324	.54403E-02.0	16.6	950
1	11	,	554. 40	14.696	. •	15160	0		-20099E	-01.96005E	•01.43322	.54405E-02.0	16.6	820
245,54   12,00   1,00		4	25.054	404		13160			-20099E	-01.90003E	-01.43322	.\$4405£-02.0	10.6	950
	12   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	,	75.	464		07181	0		-20099E	-01.96003E.	-01.43322	.\$4405£-02.0	18.6	950
15, 31   10, 100   10, 10, 10, 10   10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,	15, 31   10, 100   10   10   10   10   10   1		750	400		13140			-20099E	-01.96005E	-01.43322	.54605E-02.0	18.6	850
15.3   15.700	15, 31   10, 100   0   30048E-010   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0		454.58	14.636		13160	•		.20099E	-01.9600 SE.	-01,45322	. \$4405E-02.0	18.6	950
12.5    12.700   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0	12.5   1   1.70													
157.3    14.700	123,31   14,700   .0   .00  .00  .00   .0   .0   .0		41 7	14	SHH	MHZO	HCHA	ng.	MCU2	402	ANS			
155.51   14.700   .0   .30148E-01.0   .0   .0   .0   .0   .0   .0   .0	155.5    14.700   0   10.148E-01.0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0	10	165.31	10.700	0.	3014BE-	010	0.	•	0.	0.			514
55.31   14.700   0   1376E-01.0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0	\$55.51   1a.700	03	125.41	10.700	•	30148E-	0.10	0.	•	0.	•			115
Secondary   Seco	\$55.52   10.700   .5094/E-01   .1137/E-01.0   .1226/E-02.107/2/E-01.0   .0   .0   .0   .0   .0   .0   .0	70	150.11	14.700	0	30148E-	0.10	0.	•	0.	0.	•		1715
\$55.20   10.700   .500 \text{Vector}   .11370 \text{Fe-O1}   .1137	\$55.20   1.700   .5696vt-01   .11376E-01.0   .13265E-02.16772E-01.0   .0   .0   .0   .0   .0   .0   .0		(50, 05)	14.700		30148E	010		•	0.	•	•		1115
\$55.20   1a.700   .56964E-01   .11376E-01.0   .13265E-U2.18772E-01.0   .0   .0   .0   .0   .0   .0   .0	\$55.70   10.700   10.70E-01.0   11.30EE-02.10772E-01.0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0	35	155.20	100		111116	01.0	132656-	UZ.16772E	0100	•	•		1115
554.76 14.700 .18864E-U1 .11376E-01.0 .13265E-U2.18772E-01.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .	\$54.76   14.700   18604E-U1   11376E-U1.0   15265E-U2.18772E-01.0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0	70	15.5	700	SAGAYFOOL		01.0	13265E-	02.16772E	-01.0	•		1.10	1715
\$54.76	\$54.76   14.700   1.5000   1.5	7	120 24	100	1 ARABE -UI		010	1326SE-	U2.16772E	0100	0.	•	1.10	629
5 ff pt mh2 mh20 mCH4 mCU mCU2 mU2 mh2 mh2 FUEL  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5100 .0 .0 1.5114 6.2486 .78472E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5500 .0 .0 .0 1.5114 6.2486 .78472E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5591 .0 .0 1.6173 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5592 .0 .0 .0 1.6173 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5593 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5593 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5595 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5595 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5595 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5952 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5952 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5972 0.0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5972 0.0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5972 0.0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5972 0.0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5972 0.0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82540E-02.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5972 0.0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82540E-02.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5972 0.0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82540E-02.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5972 0.0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82540E-02.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5972 0.0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82540E-02.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5972 0.0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82540E-02.0	\$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5000 .0   0   1.5114   6.2468   784722-01.0   1.5114   6.2468   784722-01.0   1.5114   6.2468   784722-01.0   1.5114   6.2468   784722-01.0   1.5114   6.2468   784722-01.0   1.5114   6.2468   784722-01.0   1.5114   6.2468   784722-01.0   1.5114   6.2468   784722-01.0   1.5114   6.2468   784722-01.0   1.5114   6.2468   784722-01.0   1.5114   6.2468   784722-01.0   1.5114   6.2468   784722-01.0   1.5114   6.2468   784722-01.0   1.5114   6.2468   784722-01.0   1.5114   6.2468   784722-01.0   1.5114   6.2468   784722-01.0   1.5114   6.2468   784722-01.0   1.5114   6.2468   784722-01.0   1.5114   6.2468   784722-01.0   1.5114   6.2461   744772-01.0   1.5114   6.2491   744772-01.0   1.5114   6.2491   744772-01.0   1.5114   6.2491   744772-01.0   1.5114   6.2491   744772-01.0   1.5114   6.2491   744772-01.0   1.5114   6.2491   744772-01.0   1.5114   6.2491   744772-01.0   1.5114   6.2491   744772-01.0   1.5114   6.2491   744772-01.0   1.5114   6.2491   744772-01.0   1.5114   6.2491   744772-01.0   1.5114   6.2491   744772-01.0   1.5114   6.2491   744772-01.0   1.5114   6.2491   744772-01.0   1.5114   6.2491   744772-01.0   1.5114   6.2491   744772-01.0   1.5114   6.2491   744772-01.0   1.5114   6.2491   744772-01.0   1.5114   6.2491   744772-01.0   1.5114   1.511	90	554,76	14.700	188646-01		0.10	. 1326SE-	02.18772E	0.10-	0.	•	1,10	629
\$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5000 .0 .0 .0 1.5114 6.2468 .78472E-01.0  \$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5000 .0 .0 .0 1.5114 6.2468 .78472E-01.0  \$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5691 .0 .0 .0 1.5114 6.2468 .78472E-01.0  \$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5691 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  \$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5692 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  \$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5692 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  \$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5692 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  \$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5692 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  \$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5692 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  \$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5692 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  \$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5692 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  \$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5692 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  \$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5692 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  \$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  \$554.76 14.696 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$554.76 14.696 .0 1.5972 6.603	\$54.76   14.696 .0   1.500 .0   .0   1.5114   6.2466 .784728.01.0   \$54.76   14.696 .0   1.500 .0   .0   1.5114   6.2466 .784728.01.0   \$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5691 .0   .0   1.6173   6.6037   629318.01.0   \$54.79   14.696 .0   1.5691 .0   .0   1.6173   6.6037   629318.01.0   \$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5692   .0   .0   1.5972   6.6037   629318.01.0   \$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5693   .0   .0   1.5972   6.6037   629318.01.0   \$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5693   .0   .0   1.5972   6.6037   629318.01.0   \$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5693   .0   .0   .0   1.5972   6.6037   629318.01.0   \$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5693   .0   .0   .0   1.5972   6.6037   .0   .0   \$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5972   0.0   .0   .0   1.5972   6.6037   .0   .0   \$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5972   0.0   .0   .0   .0   .0   .0   \$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5000 .0   .0   .0   .0   .0   \$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5000 .0   .0   .0   .0   \$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5000 .0   .0   .0   \$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5000 .0   .0   .0   \$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5000 .0   .0   \$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5000   .0   \$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5000   .0   \$54.77   14.696 .0   1.5000   .0   \$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5000   .0   \$54.77   14.696   .0   1.5000   .0   \$54.77   14.696   .0   1.5000   .0   \$54.77   14.696   .0   \$54.77   .0   \$5						-							
\$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5100 .0 .0 1.5114 6.2468 .78472E-01.0  \$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5000 .0 .0 .0 1.5114 6.2468 .78472E-01.0  \$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5652 .0 .0 1.6175 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5652 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5652 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5652 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5652 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5652 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5652 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5652 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$54.76 14.696 .0 1.5652 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$554.76 14.696 .0 1.5652 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$554.76 14.696 .0 1.5652 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$554.76 14.696 .0 1.5652 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$554.76 14.696 .0 1.5962 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$554.76 14.696 .0 1.5962 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$554.76 14.696 .0 1.5962 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$554.76 14.696 .0 1.5962 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$554.76 14.696 .0 1.5962 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$554.76 14.696 .0 1.5962 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$554.76 14.696 .0 1.5962 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$554.76 14.696 .0 1.5962 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$554.76 14.696 .0 1.5960 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$554.76 14.696 .0 1.5960 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$554.76 14.696 .0 1.5960 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$554.76 14.696 .0 1.5960 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$554.76 14.696 .0 1.5960 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$554.76 14.696 .0 1.5960 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  \$554.76 14.696 .0 1.5960 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531 .92607	\$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5000 .0   .0   1.5114   6.2468 .78472E-01.0   \$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5000 .0   .0   .0   1.5114   6.2468 .78472E-01.0   \$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5651 .0   .0   1.6173   6.6037   62931E-01.0   \$54.79   14.696 .0   1.5651 .0   .0   1.6173   6.6037   62931E-01.0   \$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5652   .0   .0   .0   1.5972   6.6037   62931E-01.0   \$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5652   .0   .0   .0   1.5972   6.6037   62931E-01.0   \$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5652   .0   .0   .0   1.5972   6.6037   62931E-01.0   \$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5652   .0   .0   .0   .0   1.5972   6.6037   62931E-01.0   \$54.76   14.696 .0   1.5600 .0   .0   .0   .0   .0   .0   \$55.76   14.696 .0   1.5600 .0   .0   .0   .0   \$55.76   14.696 .0   1.5000 .0   .0   .0   .0   \$55.76   14.696 .0   1.5000 .0   .0   .0   \$55.76   14.696 .0   1.5000 .0   .0   .0   \$55.77   .0   .0   .0   .0   \$55.77   .0   .0   .0   \$55.77   .0   .0   .0   \$55.77   .0   \$55.77   .0   .0   \$55.77   .0   \$5		3 16	14	244	HHSO	NCH P	201	2034	204	246			
554.76 14.696 .0 1.5000 .0 .0 .0 1.5114 6.2468 .78472E-01.0  55 F PT MH2 MH2O MCM4 MCO MCO2 MO2 MW2 MA FUEL  549.79 14.696 .0 1.5652 .0 .0 .0 1.6175 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5652 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5652 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5652 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5652 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5652 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5652 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82541E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5652 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82541E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5662 .0 .0 .0 1.5114 6.2491 .78477E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5114 6.2491 .78477E-01.0	554.76 14.696 .0 1.5000 .0 .0 .0 1.5114 6.2468 .78472E-01.0  556.76 14.696 .0 1.5500 .0 .0 .0 1.5114 6.2468 .78472E-01.0  556.77 14.696 .0 1.5551 .0 .0 .0 1.6173 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.79 14.696 .0 1.5552 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5552 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5552 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82531E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5552 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82541E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5562 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82541E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5562 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.5114 6.2491 .74477E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5000 .0 .0 .0 1.5114 6.2491 .74477E-01.0		• 15	-	244	MHZO	MCHA	400	MCUZ	HUZ	MN2		HAA	
556.76 14.696 .0 1.5000 .0 .0 .0 1.5114 6.2488 .78472E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5851 .0 .0 .0 1.6173 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5852 .0 .0 1.6173 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5852 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5852 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5852 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5852 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .825401 .78477E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5860 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.5114 6.2491 .78477E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5000 .0 .0 .0 1.5114 6.2491 .78477E-01.0	554.76 14.696 .0 1.5451 .0 .0 1.6175 6.6037 .62931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5451 .0 .0 .0 1.6175 6.6037 .62931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5452 .0 .0 1.5472 6.6037 .62931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5452 .0 .0 .0 1.5472 6.6037 .62931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5452 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.5472 6.6037 .62931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5452 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.5472 6.6037 .62931E-01.0  554.76 14.696 .0 1.5700 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .		164 16	104 61	0	2000	0		0.	1.5114	6.2488	.78472E-01.0	253.	567
5 16 pt nn2 nn2 nn2 nc fuel for fuel fuel fuel fuel fuel fuel fuel fuel	5 1F PT NN2 NN2 NCN4 NCU2 NCU2 NUC2 NN2 NN2 NN2 NN2 NN2 NN2 NN2 NN2 NN2 N	-	354.76	14.696		1.5000				1.5114	6.2468	.78472E-01.0	253.	347
350,79 14,696 .0 1.5451 .0 .0 .0 1.6175 6.6037 .62931E-01.0 .0 1.6175 6.6037 .62931E-01.0 .0 1.6175 6.6037 .62931E-01.0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 6	354.79 14.696 .0 1.5451 .0 .0 .0 1.6173 6.6037 .62931E-01.0 .0 .0 1.6173 6.6037 .62931E-01.0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 6.60						MCHA		MCUZ	M02	CHH		Hed	
55.97 16.996 .0 1.5951 .0 .0 .0 1.6175 6.6037 .02931E-01.0 1.5972 6.6037 6.60	154.97   14.694	1	200		244			200			1007 7	39415-01	267.	
554.76 14.696 .0 1.5952 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0 7 554.76 14.696 .0 1.5952 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0 7 554.76 14.696 .0 1.5952 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .82931E-01.0 7 554.76 14.696 .0 1.515E-01.0 .0 .0 .05763E-01.35467 .84540E-02.0 7 554.76 14.696 .0 1.510	554.74 14.694 .0 1.5952 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .829314-01.0  3 554.74 14.694 .0 1.5952 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .829314-01.0  3 554.74 14.694 .0 1.5952 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .829314-01.0  4 554.74 14.694 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0	ירו	364.79	0.0.0		1.2451		•			2000	A20215-01-0	267.	
3 554.76 14.694 .0 1.5952 .0 .0 1.5972 4.6037 .029315.01.0 7 554.76 14.696 .0 1.5952 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 4.6037 .029315.01.0 7 554.76 14.696 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0	S 556.76 16.694 .0 1.5552 .0 .0 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .02911 .0100 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .02911 .0100 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .02911 .0100 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .02911 .0100 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .02911 .0100 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .02911 .0100 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .02911 .0100 .0 1.5972 6.6037 .02911 .0100 .0 1.5972 6.6037	-	330.47	14.040		16001			2			0 .00	34.6	
7 554.76 14.694 .0 1.5552 .0 .0 .0 1.5972	7 554.76 14.696 .0 1.555.2 .0 .0 .0 1.576.2 .0 1.556.7 .44540[-10.2.0] 6 554.76 14.696 .0 .0 .65155.01.0 .0 .0 .657655.01.35467 .44540[-10.2.0] 6 154.76 14.696 .0 1.500 .0 .0 .0 1.5114 6.2491 .744775.01.0	8	554.76	969.91	•	1,5952	0.	•	•	1.3976		0.10-315-01.0		
O 354,76 14,696 .0 .85135E-01.0 .0 .0 .85763E-01.35467 .44540E-02.0 .0 .85763E-01.35467 .44540E-02.0 .0 .85763E-01.35467 .44540E-02.0 .0 .0 .85763E-01.35467 .44540E-02.0 .0 .0 .0 .85763E-01.35467 .44540E-02.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .	O 354,76 14,696 .0 .85135E-01.0 .0 .0 .85783E-01.35467 .44540E-02.0 .0 .85783E-01.35467 .44540E-02.0 .0 .85783E-01.35467 .44540E-02.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .	•	\$54.76	14.696	•	1,5452	0.	•	•	1,3476	6000	0.10-315-01-0		210
1 354,76 14,696 .0 ,85135E-01.0 .0 ,0 ,05785E-01.55487 .44540E-02.0 .0 ,05785E-01.55487 .44540E-02.0 .0 1.5114 6,2491 .78477E-01.0 .0 .0 1.5114 6,2491 .78477E-01.0 .0 .0 1.5114 6,2491 .78477E-01.0 .0 .0 1.5114 6,2491 .78477E-01.0	1 354.76 14,696 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .037835-01.35487 .485405-02.05.0 .0 .0 .037835-01.35487 .485405-02.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .	0	324.76	18.590	•	. 851 35E	01.0			.03/835	01.3340	0.3404		
0 354,76 14,696 .0 1,500 .0 .0 .0 1,5114 6,2491 .78477E-01.0 .0 .0 1,5114 6,2491 .78477E-01.0 .0 .0 1,5114 6,2491 .78477E-01.0	6 15 pt nn2 им20 исма иси исиг пиг им2	=	354,76	14.696	••	. 951 35E	01.0	•	•	.027835	-01.35467	0.30-304644.		136
0 354.76 14,696 .0 1.5000 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.5114 6.2491 .78477E-01.0	554.76 14.696 .0 1.5000 .0 .0 .0 1.5114 6.2491 .74477E-01.0		4		211	имер	MCHA	466	MCUZ	404	ANE	MA FUEL	444	
354.76 14.696 .0 1.5000 .0 .0 .0 1.5114 6.2491 .78477E-01.0	354.76 14.696 .0 1.5000 .0 .0 .0 1.5114 6.2491 .78477E-01.0	0	154.76	10.66	0.	1.5000	0	0	0.	1.5114	6.2491	.78477E-01.0	253.	544
		0	354.76	14.696	0	1.5000	•		0.	1.5114	6,2491	.144776-01.0	253.	800

AMPS Yours

57.25

TABLE A-30

1.5-KW ARMY METHANOL POWERPLANT WITH PREMIX FUCE

			4450	HCHE	925	HCUS	MUZ	442	NA AM	חבר	
	0. 060.		.10745	•	0.	0.0	.2/166	0010-1	.126845-01.0		10.00
=			.10765	•	•	•	991/2	2010.1	0.10-36421.		101010
-			1.5767	•	0.	•	1.1824	7.1033	. HO-12 126		410000
-			1,5767	•	•	•	10/054	6601.	. 10-12-01.		4100000
-	0. 469		96454E-	0.10	•	0.	50601.	19867	. 54585E-06.0		17.0218
-	0. 696		96464E	0.10	•	0.	10905	.43461	.54585E-02.0		
-		1924UE-01	10746	•	=	75-02,18845	.16645E-01,10905	19854.	. 54585E-02.0		
			12712	0.		.20177E-01.	-01.94769t-01	19880 10-	. \$4585E-02.0		18.7330
::	•		22.6			.201776-01.	10-369E-01	-01.43461	.54585L-02.0		18,7330
. :	767					- 2017T	201 176-01 94749E-01 43461	1986.10	. 54585£-02.0		16,7330
. :			120.2		•	20117	201715-01 987695-01 83451	-01.03451	54585E-02.0		18.7330
:			1111			300	0 1 0 1 0 1		SAKESFOOD O		14.7440
-	4.696		112115		•	1103.	201176-01, 101676-01	1010101	200000000000000000000000000000000000000		22.0
	0. 464.		.12712	•	•	.201716-01		19858.10-	. 343835 UE.		0001001
10			118712	•	•	.20177	1-01.987698-01	-01.45461	. 54585E-02.0		16.7330
:	0. 964.		11711	••	•	.20177E-01.	1-01.90769£-01	-01,43461	,54585£-02.0		10.7330
					1	2113	201	224	19	FUEL	144
-			MHED	200	200	שרחב	300	344		10.00	
-			. 30265E-01	•	•	0.		0.		10-11102	
14			. 30245E-01	0.10	•	•	•	••		. 4017/4-01	11111
=			302456-01.0	01.0	0.	•	0.	0.		.20177E-01	1.19177
-	100		302456-01	01.0	•	0.	٥.	0.		.20177E-01	1.19171
	200	. Sul 94F - U1	114306 "01.	01.0	13317	E-02.18845	0.10-	0.			1,19177
		591941-01	114306-01	01.0	113317	13317E-02,18845E-01.0	-01.0	0.			1,19177
		10-30	114304001	01.0	115317	1531 7E-UZ. 18845E-U1.0	0.10-	0.			1,11111
::	192	192401-01	114206-01	01.0	11917	133176-02,188456-01	0.10-	0.	0.		1,11121
-	244		рико	MCM4	204	4602	204	2 11 1	na fu	FUEL	#44
0	CHE		200	MCHA	27	MEUZ	MUZ	HNS	MA FU	FUEL	HAA
. :							ACIS.	4 0036	755112-01-0		267.163
::	964		0000				1.5100	6.0936	.76531E-01.0		247.143
4	CHR		мнеп	HCHA	200	MCU2	MUZ	MNZ	NA FUEL	נר	HAA
	0 707			0	0	0.	1.6734	6.6689	.83757E-01.0		270.397
::			2009		0	0	1.6734	6,6669	.83757£-01.0		270,397
			10000				1.6524	6.4489	83757E-01.0		270.678
-			1020		•		*****	6877	B2757F=01.0		270.478
-	0. 969.		10261	•	•	•	2001	20000	0 10 31 31 51 51		21 1016
-			13120	0.	0.	•	01251.	. 37.330	, LEGIL DE.		20000
-	0. 969. 1		.13120	0.	٥.	•	.14270	•5120	.7628/6-06.0		63,3436
			UCH#	a HOM	מנה	4002	MUZ	MNS	74	FUEL	***
:	200			0			1.5107	9560-9	6526E-01		247.134
	200		2000								
			1 SAGO	0.	0	•	1.5107	6.0934	.76528E-01.0		247.130

Paversonon CURENT = 13.19 DC YOUTHER = WATTS NET AC POWER = 99.0 - WATE

300.0 HEATLE POWER =

INVESTER EFFICIENCE: 84.0

SPECIFIC FULL CONSUMPTION = 6.52

RELATIVE HANDING PTO " TO CELL PERFORMANTE GONDHRO 057

PLYMON HAMOIN: 35.0 % CELL PERSONANCE ERIGHE

125.0

INVESTER FERGENING ST.O.

SPECIFIC FUEL CONSIMPTION = 11. 76

DC YOLTAGE =

PAWEKERTINN CURRENT = 11.09

WATS

NET AC FONER = 50.0

HERTIR POWER:

THIS PAGE IS BEST QUALITY PRACTICABLE

THIS INGE TO THE	
THE PERSON OF TH	DDC
FROM COLY FURNISHED TO	, ,,,

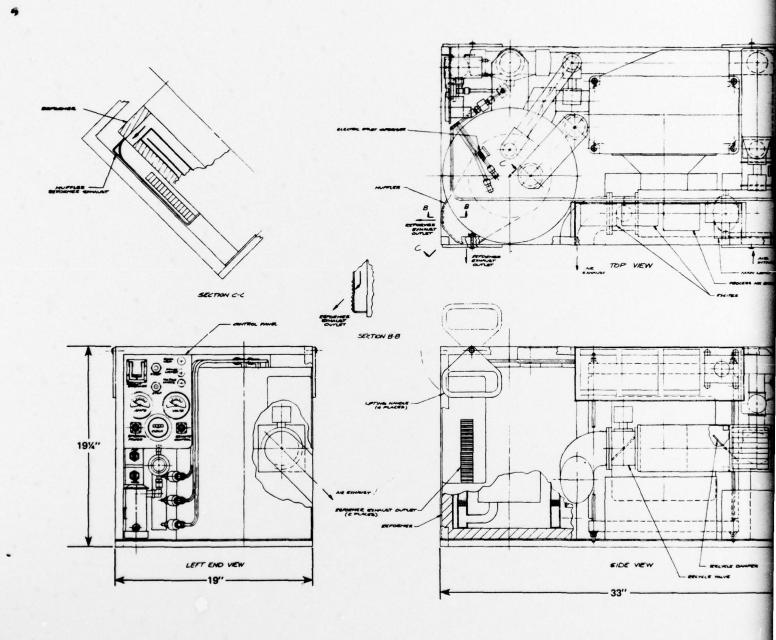
		:																		F			C	10	X	F	JRI	NIS.	HE			עע									
			144	37.6539	37,6339	207.378	267.378	18.2799	10.2799	19.2917	19,2917	19,2917	19,2917	19,2917	19.2017	19.2917	19,2917	19.2017	***	1 00510	1.00510	1.04510	1.06510	1.00510	1.00510	1.01105	1,01105	1	×	249,545	249,545	144	269.096	269.098	269.172	269,172	14.6077	14.6077	H44	249.564	
	7		I FUEL	.11740E-01.0	.11740E-01.0	. 8 3 0 1 5 6 - 0 1 . 0	890134-01.0	56620L-02.0	566201-02.0	566206-02.0	566206-02.0	566201-02.0	56620k-02.0	56620E-02.0	566206-02.0	.566206-02.0	56620t-02.0	566201-02.0	Fuel							•	••	FUEL	LUEL	.77272E-01.0	.77272k-01.0	FUEL	.63351E-01.0	. 83351E-01.0	83351E-01.0	A35516-01.0	607166-02.0	60716E-02.0	FUEL	.17279E-U1.0	
	IX FUE		4	•	-	•	•	•:	•	••	••			•		•		•								•	••		4		•	F	•	•	•	•	•	•	ī		
	PREM		MNZ	. 95079	.95079	7.0865	7.0885	. 42064	. 45064	. 45089	.45089	5069	. 45069	. 45069		.45089	. 45064	. 42069	2 1							0.		MNZ	ANS	6.1537	6,1537	HAZ	6.6376	6.6376	6.6376	6.6376	. 46351	. 46351	MNZ	1.1541	
	1.5-KW ARMY METHANOL POWERPLANT WITH PREMIX FUEL		AUR	.25146	.25146	1,1765	1,7765	.11513	11313	-01.11313	,16371E-01,10570	.1837 [E-01,10574	.18371E-01,10 174	.18371E-01.10374	,16371E-01,10374	.18371E-01,10374	163716-01,10374	.18571E-01.10574	204					0.10	0100	01.0	0,10	H02	H02	1.5270	1.5270	M02	1.6654	1.6654	1.6472	1.6472	.11999	.11999	MUZ	1.5272	1 . 3
TABLE A-31	POWERP		400	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	.12125E-UZ.1/15AE-01.11313	.183716.	.183718-	.103/16.	.18371E-	.103/16-	.163716	.183716-	.103716.	2008		200			-02.1715ef	12125E-02.17156E-01.0	12125E-02.17158E-01.0	, 12125E-02,17158E-01,0	4004	MC02	0.	0.	MC02	0.	•	•	0.	•	•	4004		
TAB	METHANOL		100	0.	•	••	. 0.	0.	٥.	325151,	••	0.	•	0.	••	0.	0.	0.		2			200	12124	121256	12125	121256	0.04	100	•	•	now.	•	•	0.	•	0.	٠.	700		
	ARMY		401	0.	•	0.	0.	0.10	0110	•	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	•	0.	0.	4 7 8		0	0	0.10		0.10	0110	0.10	HCH4	MCHA	•	•	MCH.	0.	0.	•	•	•	۰.	BCH4	0	
	1.5-KW		инсо	17368	17368	1.5720	1.5720	949936-01	9999 SE-01	. 11039	.12796	.12796	12796	12796	12796	12796	. 12796	12796	200	2355	27666601.0	27556601.0	27 ECKF -01.0	10101	103996-01-0	10398E-01.0	.103986-01.0	HH20	MHZD	1.3985	1.3983	MHZO	1.4720	1.4720	1.5093	1.5085	10987	.10947	4420	1.5005	
			,,,,	0.		0.	•			. 1756 YE - U1	2.	0.	2.		0.	•	2.	٥.		200				54900F-01	53900E-01	.17564E-01	.17564k-01	241	244	0.	•	AH.		0.	0.	••	0.	0.	240	.0	
			-	14.696	14.696	14.696	14.696	14,696	14.595	14.696	14.696	14.696	14,696	14.596	14.696	14.696	14,596	14.696				200	200		14.700	14.700	14.700		-	14.696	14,696		14.696	14.690	14.696	10.696	14.036	10,694	10	10 696	, , , , ,
		::	1 16	165.51	145.31	344.61	344.61	164,61	364.01	\$46.83	100.98	100.98	555,33	535,33	447.43	447.43	447.03	447.43			163631		150000	151 30	351.20	\$54.09	\$54.09	3 15	¥	\$54.09	354.09	3) 5	364.61	350.98	3>4.09	\$54.09	\$54.99	\$54.09	, ,	634.00	
					2										9/						10,						108			1								=			07

TABLE A-32

15-KW ARMY METHANOL POWERPLANT WITH FREMIX FULL

54.8529 54.8529	286.731	19.0793	19.0796	10.4011	10.001	19.4917	19,9917	19.0017	19.9917	Hdd	.976253	978253	.976253	.978251	.978251	. 912352	1 4 4	HAA	251.678	наа	267,652	267,717	267.737	15.6441	наа	251.878				
.106156 01.0 .108156 01.0	. ABB1 01-01.0		59090E-U2.0	. 59098£-02.0	.59998E-02.0	590985-02-0	.59096£-U2.0	. 590986-02.0	.590981-02,0	HA FUEL		0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000					13nJ YH	13	.179996-01.0	13n y yu	.62904£-01.0		.629046-01.0	.49064E-02.0	11	77998E-01.0	Amps	Yours	APPLICABLE	Gu Personny 6000 HR
. A5114	7.0725	41061		41061	. 87061	. 47061	7061			ans.	0.	•		•	•	•••	SWH.		6.2113		6.010	6.6016	6.6016	-01.39071		6.2111	8.6 = W3	58.12	SPECIFIC FURL CONSUMPTION = WOT APPLY INDER	34 Gul
253165 553165	1.7756	11815	21912	01.10965	-01.10965	165626-01,10963	.165026-01,10965	165626-01,10965	165626-01.10965	402	•			.01.0	0100	0.10	402	201	1.5440	204	1.6575	1.0411	1.0411	971246-01	204	1.5440	Paukesetion Cueesur =	= 38417	FUEL CON	m: 95.0
, o o o	0.0	• •	0.	165026-01.10965	.165626.	16562	.165026.	165626	165626-01	HCUS	•	•		0931E-UZ.15460E-U1	10931E-02,15469E-01,0	109516-02.154696-01.	HCUZ	HEUZ	•••	ACU2	0,0		•		4002	••	Pauces	DC YOUTHSE	SPECIFIC	RELIGIME HOMIDIES:
Ž	•••		9000		•	0.0		0	•••	900	0.	•		316901.	.10931	109316	700	900	•••	700	c. c		0.0		NCO	0.0	WATTS	WATE	%	of Reu
ž	•		•		•		0	•		*CH*	-01.0		0100	-05.0	-05.0	-05.0	HCHA	HCHA		HCHA	•	. •	0.0	0.10	HCH	••	8	300.0 1	84.0	125.0 %
10000	1.5665	10424	•	•••	12952	12952	12952	12952	12952	MH20	•	24643E-01,0	•	• •	•		4450	MMZO	1.4065	HH20	1,4623	1.4950	1.4950	. 66476E-01.0	MHZO	1,4065	POWER		FIFE ENCY:	
¥ 2.2			0.	0.	•	0, 5		0.	• •	AH2	0.	•		.4659 SE-01	.485936-01	159056-01	244	244	÷.	2411			•		244	••	NO AC POW	HEATTR POWLK -	INVESTER FI	TANE
14.00	9,0,0		14.696	969.	14,696	14.646	14.696	14.690	14.696	14	14.700	14.700	100	14.700	14.700	14,700			10.696		10.646	14.040	14.696	969.	:	14.696	_	4	1	1
165.51	320,34	326.30	326.34	556.16	650.62	511.46	.34.84	434.64	. 50,00	2 16	155.31	125.51	150.12	344.28	349.28	355.48	3 15		355,48	3 15	326,34	355.00	353.46	355,40		355,46		•*****		-
- ~	, m	4 5	13	4		5	9/				101	103	5	501	901	108			12		n	- 00		2 =		50				

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